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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Nazis Spurn Suggestion Of Olive Branch

Postpone Halifax-Hitler Talks

ROME-BERLIN-TOKIO AXIS IS UNSHAKABLE

Germany Watches Anglo-French Attitude To Return Of Colonies

BUT NO TALK OF CONFERENCE WITH WESTERN POWERS

BERLIN, NOV. 14.

Denouncing the Foreign Press speculation, with regard to the Halifax-Hitler talks, the National Socialist Party's official News Service says: "If the visit is to be made in such atmosphere the serious question arises whether it will not be more profitable in the interests of lessening the political tension to postpone the visit temporarily.

UNSHAKABLE PACT.

"There should certainly be a frank and open discussion on many subjects, but to hope and believe that Italo-Jap-German political friendships could be the subject of discussion is completely to misjudge the situation. Nobody can shake the political reality of the Berlin-Rome Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan. Any insinuations that Germany will be prepared to influence political friends in matters concerning them alone is completely erroneous.

"With regard to colonies, the German public have noted the views of London and Paris, and will know how calmly to await developments.

WANTS NO CONFERENCE.

"With regard to the assertion that Germany wishes a rapprochement with Western Powers in order to bring about a four-Power talk, there is no subject of controversy between Germany and these Powers, which might be discussed. Germany does not want to cover up by a new Conference the obviously shameful failure of the Conference of Powers just ended (presumably Brussels)." —Reuter.

HITLER'S ALLEGED OFFER OF 10 YEARS' TRUCE OF BRITAIN

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

The forthcoming "Peace talks in three European Capitals"—the visits of Lord Halifax to Berlin and the King of the Belgians to London and the reports that Count Ciano will have further discussions with Lord Perth—are interpreted here as likely to foreshadow a turning point in the European situation.

This view finds support, according to the German political quarters in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh.

It is pointed out that the speech confirms the good impression made in Mr. Chamberlain's previous speech as Premier. It outlined a foreign policy which safeguards the interests of the British Empire, while renouncing all aggressive intentions and every unnecessary encumbrance of foreign relations and useless experiments outside the British sphere interest.

IS IT SPECULATION?

Political circles describe as speculation without a foundation the suggestion of a British newspaper that Herr Hitler is ready to offer Britain a ten years' truce on the colonial question in return for a free hand in Central Europe.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN OUT TO BREAK CHINA'S "HINDENBURG LINE"

SHANGHAI, November 14.

Chinese forces have withdrawn from Liuho, which the Japanese have occupied, the whole of the Chinese left flank falling back.

The Japanese claim to have already captured Taitsang and Waiking and are confident they will smash the Chinese "Hindenburg Line" from Yangtse to Hangchowbay within 48 hours.—Reuter.

CRITICAL DAYS AHEAD FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.

The next few days will be critical for China.

The Japanese who are receiving continued reinforcements are swiftly following up the Chinese withdrawals and are doing their utmost to prevent the Chinese re-establishing themselves.

Even the fate of Nanking may hang in the balance if they succeed.

A number of prominent Chinese officials are leaving for Hongkong and several Chinese Government agencies have been transferred to Nanking.

Half of the British troops on duty in the Defence perimeter have now been withdrawn.

The Japanese succeeded in breaching the boom across the Whangpoo.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MILLOWNERS

Alleged Beating Of Workers By Strikers

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

At the arrival of Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, President of the Mill-owners' Association negotiations between him and other mill-owners have begun. Members of the Managing Committee of the Association are going to meet in the afternoon for coming to a final decision.

It is reported that seven workers of the Lal Mill, it is alleged, have been beaten by strikers last night for not going on strike. Statements of the injured workers have been taken in hospital.

Lahore Rocked

People Rush Out: Many Buildings Shake: But No Damage Reported

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

Lahore experienced an earthquake shock of great intensity with a rumbling sound at 4-30 p.m. lasting over a minute. Except for some dilapidated houses, which cracked, no loss is reported so far. A few bricks from the balcony of the General Post Office fell down. People rushed out of their premises. The tops and porches of several buildings were seen quivering.

It may be mentioned during last month Lahore experienced earthquake shocks four times and today's earthquake is stated to be of greater intensity than any of those experienced since 1904.—A P.

TOLL OF 'QUAKE AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity rocked Lahore this afternoon for about three minutes. People came out of buildings with great confusion. The building in which Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Opposition Leader in the Punjab Assembly, resides, cracked. In Purana Anarkali the minar of a building gave way when two persons had a narrow escape Several other old buildings cracked.—United Press.

A Minute's Earthquake Shock At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Delhi experienced a smart earthquake shock lasting over a minute at about 4-35 p.m. No damage is reported.—A. P.

AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Nov. 14.

An earthquake shock of severe intensity was felt here this afternoon for about three minutes. Doors and windows of buildings rattled violently and people came out in utter confusion. Numerous buildings cracked

This is the third shock felt in succession here during this month and is far more intense than the preceding ones.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS CABINET

Masani Deplores Attitude Of Corporators

In connection with the draft address to Mr. B. G. Kher and the other Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet, which is proposed to be voted by the Corporation, Mr. M. R. Masani has appended a minute of dissent to the Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to draft the address:—

"An address to the Congress Cabinet, without so much as a mention of the Congress in it, strikes me as distinctly odd and I was surprised that the majority of members on the Committee opposed a proposal to make good something so obviously missing in it.

"The draft address purports to welcome Sjt. Kher and his colleagues as their Cabinet "undoubtedly commands the support and confidence of the Bombay Provincial Legislature."

UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE

"Is that the only reason why we are voting this address? Would a reactionary Ministry like Fazlul Huq Cabinet in Bengal or the Cooper Cabinet in Bombay have been voted a civic welcome provided they had a majority in the Legislature? Assuredly not. The Corporation voted the address because this was a Cabinet constituted by the authority of the Indian National Congress, which represents the bulk of the Indian people in their struggle for National Independence.

It is understood that when the text of the address is discussed in the Corporation, on Monday (Today), Mr. M. R. Masani will move amendments on the lines indicated in his minute.

Towards Solution Of Detenu Problem

Mahatma's Messengers For Hijli Jail

STATE PRISONERS TO BE CONSULTED

Hopes Of Gandhi-Anderson Interview Fructifying: Departure For Wardha Postponed

CALCUTTA, NOV. 14.

A group of ex-State prisoners and ex-detenus left Calcutta this morning with the Bengal Government's permission to meet 16 Regulation III prisoners who have been recently brought down and kept confined in the Hijli Jail.

At Mahatma's Instance

It is learnt that this meeting has been specially arranged as Gandhiji was anxious to ascertain the opinion of these prisoners in regard to the scheme of release of and relief to Bengal detenus and political prisoners, which has been tentatively drawn up by the Bengal Government after the Gandhi-Anderson interview, before Gandhiji could commit himself in any way about it.

Regulation III Prisoners

Gandhiji, it may be recalled, had recently interviewed in this connection groups of detenus and Andamans repatriates in the Presidency and Howrah Jails and the opinion of Regulation III prisoners, which it has now been arranged to elicit will put him in possession of the views of all classes of detenus and political prisoners.

Towards Solution

Although Gandhiji has not yet given his final opinion in regard to the Bengal Government's scheme, the fact that he has agreed to postpone the departure for Wardha at the request of the Home Minister, Bengal Government, is taken to indicate that there has perhaps been a not inconsiderable measure of agreement between him and the Bengal Government over the solution of the detenu problem.

It is expected that the Government's proposals will emerge in their final form by Wednesday next when Gandhiji intends to leave for Wardha.—United Press.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS MAHATMA

Muslim League Confabulations At Premier Huq's Place

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Rajan Sarkar, Finance Minister, paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi early in the afternoon.

Almost immediately thereafter there was an informal Conference of the members of the Cabinet at the residence of the Premier, at which, in addition to most of the Ministers, several prominent members of the Muslim League were present.

A large number of visitors called on Mahatma Gandhi at prayer time, among them being several prominent women.—A. P.

WHY MAHATMA'S STAY WAS PROLONGED

Bengal Home Minister's Request To Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Requested by the "United Press" to give, if possible, his reason for having prolonged his stay, Gandhiji gave a copy of Sir Nazimuddin's (Home Minister) letter for publication.

The letter runs as follows:

7, Hungerford Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 13.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I hope you are well and that the strain of the last few days has not told adversely on your health.

My colleague Mr. N. R. Sarkar has been in communication with you on our behalf for the last few days. We are very grateful to you for your kind offer of help in improving the political situation in Bengal. May I, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, convey my sincere thanks for your good offices?

TOWARDS AGREEMENT

It would help us greatly if you could prolong your stay by 3 or 4 days, by which time we hope to be able to place before you our definite views so that after a discussion with you we would come to mutual agreement as to our future line of action.

I would like to spare you any further strain, but I know that you are always ready to place the cause you embrace above question of personal comfort or convenience.—Yours sincerely,

K. Nazimuddin.—United Press.

TAKE BUSINESSMEN INTO CONFIDENCE

Indian Chambers' Federation's Appeal To Govt.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

A communique issued at the end of to-day's meeting of the Committee Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries says the Committee considered the question relating to the protracted nature of trade negotiations between India and the United Kingdom and decided to represent to Government to take the commercial community into their confidence by explaining to them the exact nature of the proposals under their consideration.

The Committee authorised the Incometax Sub-Committee consisting of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. D. P. Khaitan to submit a supplementary memorandum to the Government of India in the light of further examination of the Incometax Committee's Report.—A. P.

CONGRESS DATES

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AND A.I.C.C. MEMBERS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that the dates of the open session of the next Congress at Haripura which were announced previously have been changed, as these conflicted with the "Id" holidays. Consequently, the dates for the election of delegates and the President have also been changed.

The new dates are as follows:—

Open session of the Congress—February 19, 20, 21, 1938; A.-I. C. C.—February 19, 20, 21, 1938; A.-I. C. C. and Subjects Committee—February 16, 17, 18, 1938; election of the President and members of the A.-I. C. C.—January 16, 1938; Presidential nomination up to January 3, 1938; and election of the delegates—December 19 to 26, 1937, both days inclusive.—United Press.

'HOLD CONGRESS IN EASTER'

Satyamurthi's Letter To Jawaharlal

KARACHI, November 13.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has addressed a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru suggesting that the A.I.C.C. should meet in the third week of January at Delhi. To hold the session of the Congress in February will handicap about 50 members of the Central Legislature and about 150 legislators in Bombay, Sind, Assam, and the Punjab, who will have to give up their work in the legislatures which will then be in session if they want to attend the Congress session. Even Congress Ministries cannot find it quite easy to adjourn the legislatures and in any case they will find it more convenient if the Congress is held during the Easter Holidays. —A. P

JAWAHAR TO TOUR ASSAM

Will Reach Sylhet On Dec. 9

SYLHET, Nov. 15.

It is understood that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, will arrive at Sylhet on December 9 and will address public meetings in different towns and villages of the district.

Arrangements are being made everywhere to give him a fitting reception.—A. P.

MADRAS KISANS' MARCH TO ASSEMBLY

Prof. Ranga's Plan For Budget Session

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Prof N. G Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), President of the All India Kisan Sabha, announces that a mass demonstration by the peasants and agricultural labourers of Andhra and Tamil Nad will be staged in March next during the budget session of the Madras Assembly

Prof Ranga is leaving to-night on a tour in the southern districts of Madras.—United Press.

Challenge To Premier Huq

Proja Party's Backerganj Leader Asks Him To Seek Re-Election

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

An open challenge to the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, to resign his Patuakhali seat and seek re-election on his new role of the Muslim League Party has been thrown by Mr. Habibur Rahaman, leader of the Backerganj District Krishak Proja Party on whose ticket the Premier was elected to the Bengal Assembly.

In a Press statement Mr. Rahaman says:—

"The Bijnor victory must be an eye-opener to the Muslim Knights, Nawabs and Zamindars. The Krishak Proja Party in Bengal is always pledged to the down-trodden and can never be supplanted by the League Party. The Krishaks and ryots in Bengal are always Krishaks and ryots and cannot support Knights and Zamindars to the prejudice of their own rights under whatever garb they may come."

WARNING TO MINISTRY

Sounding a note of warning to the Huq Ministry against its cry of "Islam in danger" Mr. Rahaman concludes:

"The Ministry will be responsible for any communal outbreak as a result of all sorts of tactics resorted to for the upkeep of the Ministry."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

HALIFAX-HITLER INTERVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Following a Conference between the Premier, Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax, respecting the projected talks with herr Hitler, it is understood Lord Halifax proceeds to Germany on November 17.—Reuter.

BRAZIL'S WAR ON "REDS"

RIO DE JANEIRRO, NOV. 14.

"Our constitution is not Fascist. It is Brazilian. Brazil is not interested in the Anti-Comintern Pact. Her attention is concentrated on Pan American policy" said President Vargas at a meeting with foreign correspondents

President Vargas added that the question of foreign debts would be examined immediately and preference would be given to countries, with which Brazil had a favourable trade balance, especially the United States.

The Cabinet has decided to pursue a campaign of repression against Communism.—Reuter.

SIX KILLED IN ARAB-JEW CLASH.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 14.

Six persons were dead and 25 injured in a series of clashes between Arabs and Jews, the most serious of which was firing on an Arab omnibus, resulting, according to Arab sources in the death of three passengers and serious injuries to six.

The day was marked by a number of stone-throwing encounters and detonation of two bombs one of which slightly wounded six.

The leaders of the Arab National Defence Party have requested an interview with the acting High Commissioner. This has been granted for to-morrow.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Canvassers in all important towns for our superior quality hand-woven materials. Apply Ananda Vilas Wvg. Co., Kara, Franhipalam Post, S. India. (9369)

Wanted—An energetic, experienced B.Ag., as Agricultural Superintendent for Idar State. Starting pay Rs. 100 with T.A. according to State Rules. A person well acquainted with propaganda methods for rural uplift work and co-operative societies in addition to practical knowledge of improved methods of agriculture would be preferred. Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (7221)

Wanted—An experienced retired Judicial Officer of British service (a Gujarati knowing law Graduate) as District and Sessions Judge for the Idar State. Starting pay Rs. 250. Apply stating age and qualifications to—Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (7222)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let Airy and Commodious Flats, fit for Hospital, School and residential purposes and shops at Culliandas Front Building Gowalia Tank Road Apply Manekial Damania, Solicitor Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty (Telephone No. 41993 and 24827) (9354)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Consumptive patients kept on "Exclusive Curdled Milk Diet" with "Gold Treatment" improve rapidly. Obtain particulars from Lacto Therapy Institute, Sion Bombay, 22. (9340)

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Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay (9134)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

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327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for guaranteed cloths and silks. Apply to Excelsior Weaving Products Co., Mapoyil, Calicut. (9346)

Wanted Purchasers or Agents for sale of property with large compounds. 1,600 sq. yds. worth Rs. 11,000 near offers considered. Apply Daniels, near Bombay Road, Thana. (9348)

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Influential man requires Chief Agency of a Life Insurance Co. Apply Box No 9372, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Financing Partners to work out certain highly remunerative businesses Investments required from Rs. 20,000 to 2,00,000 reasonable terms. Interested parties please communicate to Box No. 9355 "Bombay Chronicle."

655. HIRE-PURCHASE PLANS

Wanted candidate for houses on Hire Purchase Proprietary Rights free of all rent or any interest. The Universal Finance Corporation, Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (9324)

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THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 Rupees Ten per Share of Rs. 100 each will be paid on and after 23rd November, 1937, from 11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAYS and on other week days from 11-0 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
VALLABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1937.
(7230)

Public Notices

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Offers are invited for the purchase of following Unserviceable materials from Morvi Railway, viz., Files, Wheels with Axles, Springs, Tyres, Plates, etc.

Particulars with conditions can be had from the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

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Morvi Railway, MORVI.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NADKUVERBAI, wife of Purshottamdas Narandas Parekh, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Vincent Road on the plot No. 321E of Dadar Matunga Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 659 1/4 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 259 E/10 of Matunga Division and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7046(5) and New Street No. 613D and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 321D, on or towards the West by plot No. 321F, on or towards the North by plot No. 322 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 321B.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1937.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7232.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAMRATH, widow of Dayabhai Premchand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who has contracted to purchase the land hereditaments and premises from H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi under the agreement, dated the 20th day of August, 1937, of which the undermentioned property forms a part, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which forms a part of the land hereditaments and premises agreed to be purchased by her as aforesaid, to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE on the New Road constructed by H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 525 (Five hundred and twenty-five) Square Yards or thereabouts and known as MALBAR VIEW NO. II and forming part of a larger piece of land originally belonging to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi and which the Vendor (i.e. the said Bai Samrath) has agreed to Purchase from him and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/8002 (part) Cadastral Survey No. 1/1517 of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 2553 (2A) and Street No. 10 AA. Chowpatty Sea Face and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the property agreed to be purchased by the Vendor (i.e the said Bai Samrath) from H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi and known as Malbar View No. 1 and beyond that by the Chowpatty Sea Face, on or towards the West by Plot No. 14 of the Estate of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, on or towards the East by the property of the Estate of Dayabhai Premchand and on or towards the North by the property of Devidas Vithaldas and beyond that by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Lines.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1937.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7230.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and credits of RAISINH MONJI alias RAISINGH MONJI alias RAISINH MUNJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at the time of his death at 10th Lane Khetwadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RATANSEY RAISINH, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 10th Lane Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 8th day of November, 1937.
Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday, the 18th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Furniture such as chairs, sideboards, dinner-waggons, drawing room cabinets, palm-stands, stools, bedsteads, Jacobean arm-chair, sofa, round-back chairs, office-chairs, cue stands, tea trolleys, music stools, centre tables, folding card-table, revolving bookcases, bureaus, umbrella stands, tall-boys etc.

Furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Sale by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort, of household furniture belonging to various parties comprising:—Chesterfield sofa and chairs, blackwood carved pier tables, cupboards, screens, Frigidaire, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hand sewing machine, a lot of books and National Geographic Magazines, 3 artistically designed drawing room cabinets, round dining table, upholstered dining chairs, iron bedsteads, card table, hat stand, chest pattern safe, a small lot of porcelain and pottery, etc.

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WHEN YOUR
HEART
DOES THE WORK OF YOUR
ARTERIES
YOU ARE A VICTIM OF
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
the fate of six out of ten people in daily life

The Heart is the Pumping Station of the Human Body. During life it never stops work. Every day of your existence it pulsates 100,800 times and pumps 8 tons of Blood. Fourteen pounds of pressure are required for every contraction just so that the Blood, by way of arteries and veins, reaches every part of the body. If an obstruction takes place in the arteries which impedes the normal flow of Blood, the Heart is forced to pump harder. But, of course, this strain on the Heart cannot go on indefinitely and Heart Weakness and Heart Failure are the natural outcome.

How do the Arteries become Obstructed?

AT about the age of 40, though often before, the conditions of modern life create a deposit of lime salts in the Arteries. They lose their ability to contract and expand and the whole circulatory task is thrown upon the Heart. The vital work of nutrition is seriously interfered with as the organs of the body fail to receive a proper supply of blood and vitality. Thus you become a victim of High Blood Pressure, the fate of six out of ten people in daily life. The results are only too clearly seen in the sufferer. At an age when he should be enjoying the good things in life, he finds that neither work nor play holds any interest. His face is lined with care; his steps timid and uncertain.

This illustration shows the Artery and Vein with joining Capillaries. Through this wonderful network of tubes, the blood is pumped to feed the vital body cells.

Is there a Successful Treatment for High Blood Pressure?

Most certainly there is and it is not a drug. It is not a patent medicine. It is not a secret remedy. Indeed, nothing could be more natural to our bodies than the principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets—the only satisfactory treatment for High Blood Pressure. Scientific tests of the most critical kind have proved that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Blood-stream, WITHIN 14 DAYS.

When Blood Pressure is Banished will Youthfulness Return?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets will have a profoundly revitalizing and rejuvenating effect upon the entire human organism. Worn out body cells are replaced, nerves are strengthened, the heart is fortified, the blood is revitalized and ALL THE PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES ARE INCREASED IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

We have already stated that nothing could be more natural to our bodies than 'Phyllosan' Tablets. The following facts will prove that statement. The principal constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets has been described by eminent scientists as "the most wonderful substance in our world." It is extracted from green vegetables and possesses the closest relationship to human blood pigments. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are prepared, spent 15 years of research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful product without detriment to its vitalizing power.

'Phyllosan' Tablets in the Treatment of Anæmia.

Women—especially young girls—are particularly prone to the distressing malady known as Anæmia. This disorder is caused through impoverishment in the quantity and quality of the vital red blood cells. 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly renew these cells and give to them their proper supply of revitalized blood. Given sufficient new red cells in the blood and Anæmia is impossible.

IMPORTANT.

'PHYLLOSAN' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

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Benefit in 3 days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit."—H.U.

Pain Vanishes after taking HALF a bottle.

"Before I had used half the bottle all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought She was Going to Die.

"I was so ill with Syncope of the Heart I never thought to live and now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

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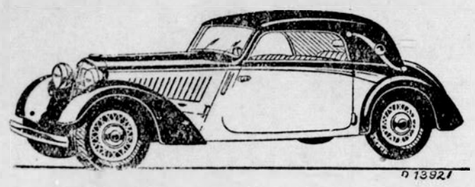

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A few days application of our miraculous guaranteed Herbal medicine cures DEAFNESS and all other allied diseases of the ear. No matter acute or chronic, partial or total whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by contraction and adhesions of auditory meatus or by troubles in throat, various noises in the ear or head, it is cured once for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing to its normal state will be restored. Appreciated and used by all over world. Thousands of hopeless patients cured completely. No danger in use and no harmful after effect. Rs 500 REWARD IF PROVED USELESS. Price Rs. 4/- Postage etc., As. 10.

SRI SWAMI & CO., (Depot. B.C.) Panchpota, Bengal, India.

KARTIKI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR

G. I. P. Railway's Facilities For Pilgrims

The G.I.P. Railway organised a special train for pilgrims to Pandharpur for the Kartiki Fair which left Bombay V. T. at 10-30 p.m. on Friday.

With a view to provide facilities to the intending pilgrims the railway had advertised in the newspapers of the running of this train. Passengers were allowed the additional facility of purchasing their tickets one day in advance. A large number of passengers were carried by the Madras Mail to which extra carriages were attached.

The G. I. P. Railway has granted attractive concession of single fares for the return journey for this fair.

The return Special from Pandharpur is due in Bombay at 6-55 a.m. on Tuesday November 16.

Cutch Peoples' Party To Conference President

A tea party attended by about 200 guests was given on Friday afternoon at Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, the President, and members of the Working Committee of the Cutch State Peoples' Conference to Dr. B. N. Anantani, Bar.-at-Law, President-elect of the Cutch State Peoples' Conference, prior to his departure for Cutch to-morrow to preside over the Conference. Among those present were Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Dr. Mehesheri, Mr. Mattani, Mr. Tayabali of Zanzibar, Mr. S. A. Waiz of the I.L.C. Association, Mr Meherali, Sheth Rattansi Hirji, J.P., Mr. Devchand Mr. M. Bhat, J.P., Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, and others. Dr. S. Pattabhi Sitaramayya also attended the function.

After refreshments, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth introduced Dr Anantani and appealed to the Cutchee community in Bombay to co-operate in his work as President of the Conference by attending the Conference at Bhachau next week.

Dr. Anantani thanked the hosts and the guests for the honour and said that Cutch must have a responsible administration. He hoped, the Maharao would not now delay it.

The gathering dispersed after a Bhajan by a party of Hari Kirtankars, led by Prof. Ramanand.

Accident Prevention In Ahmedabad

Sponsored by the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, a Branch of the Safety First Association of India, Bombay, will shortly be established in Ahmedabad. An application signed by prominent District officials and non-officials has been forwarded to the Council of the Association for the Charter of Affiliation.

Traffic accidents in 1933/35 increased by 45 per cent. and industrial accidents, reported under the Workmen's Compensation Act, went up by 60 per cent. Last year they must have been at least as bad.

Faced with this position, the decision is a move in the right direction.

Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., to be the Secretary of the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, vice Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., deputed on special duty.

Madras, November 12.—A Conference of the representatives of museums in India including the Native States will be held next month in Delhi, to discuss the recommendations of the museum experts who recently toured all over the country.

"THIS SHAM OF FEDERATION"

Dr. Pattabhi Exposes design to Keep India Destitute Of Real Power

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILLE, PARLE, Friday.

"The British rule in India is maintained all these years by the policy of "Divide and Rule" and the same principle is enlarged in the so-called Federation that is about to be foisted on us, perhaps by the end of the next year. The whole federal constitution is inadequate and unsatisfactory and as such is quite unworkable. That is why we are all opposed to its inauguration; and that is why we appeal to you to follow the orders of the Congress to combat the new Federation".

With these words Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya concluded his address to the Vile Parle residents, where he was invited to explain the obnoxious principles of Federation at the Gandhi Chawk, Vile Parle, when Sjt. Indravadan Oza occupied the chair.

The Doctor explained at the very outset how the astute British politicians have partitioned India longitudinally, latitudinally, obliquely, communally, and by creation of separate excluded areas, so that what they cannot do wholesale in such a vast country can easily be done by slices. The old game of dividing the country in waving groups of conflicting faiths and interests has been perfected to a finish in the new constitution and it is thus designed to keep such a vast country as India in subjugation. British India is arranged against the Princes, Moslems and against Hindus, one interest is pitched against the other. The provinces are put against one another.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

"We are having a taste of provincial autonomy. What little field and scope of work it allows us need not be recapitulated. And even in this limited field if they move a little. They move with limited freedom for they have no control over the services, which look to the Governor and Governor alone for final orders. To a disobedient I. C. S. officer, the poor Ministers can do nothing except through the Governors. The Ministers have no hold over their salaries. More so is the Central Government. For the very composition of the Federal Assembly and the upper house is designed against the current and prevalent rules of franchise. This method of franchise has vitiated the character of the Federal Assembly considerably.

Besides the States' people are completely ignored. They have no voice in the new Constitution. Nine crores of the people are deprived of this elementary right of franchise, which is given away to the Princes, who receive their orders from their Imperial masters.

The next part of the doubtful character is that the Assembly is allowed to vote only for annas 3|6 in a rupee. The 80 per cent. of the budget is non-votable and beyond the purview of legislatures. What a mockery of power!

The creation of separate Statutory Railway Board, keeping the Reserve Bank outside criticisms of the Assembly and giving to it of the powers of the Currency rules and regulations are some of the very vital changes that radically affect our economic life. Railway rates, exchange ratio and currency regulation are the principal items, which can make or unmake India. And these three are securely kept away from us.

Besides the commercial discrimination rules and such other items that effectively curb and control go to make the whole Federation a complete sham, a mockery which is unprecedented in its conception and execution.

"That is why all of us are opposed to it. That is why we challenge it, and that is why we desire you to obey the mandate of the Congress to combat the new Federation."

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EXHAUSTED NERVES? NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO COMPLETE NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

In this age of Nerves, nearly all women and most men suffer at times from fits of depression and low spirits. They are overwrought and everything seems a burden Then comes a period of nervous irritability, neadaches and weariness. People suffer like this lack of vitality, because their blood is poor and their nerves are starved in consequence. The nerves can only be fed through the blood, and by enriching the blood with Vitophenes, the Vitamin tonic, the starved nerves are supplied with just the elements they need.

So, if you [illegible] debility, take a course of Vitophenes now and see how soon you feel the benefit. Not only for nervous troubles, but also for anaemia indigestion, weakness, and all disorders, due to weak, impoverished blood, there is nothing to equal Vitophenes All Chemists sell it at Rs 1-12 a bottle of 50 or P.O. Box 88 Karachi

VITOPHENES

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

HARBANS SINGH DRAWS WITH GOLDSTEIN

"King Kong" Wins Again

A full stadium witnessed an interesting programme of five bouts, down for decision on Sunday afternoon in the All-India Professional International Wrestling Tournament

The fight that attracted most attention was the Goldstein and Harbans Singh clash. India's representative all but put the man from Palestine on his back on several occasions, and the best of the Foreign bunch of wrestlers had to call on his stamina and experience to avoid defeat

The opening bout of the session was between Rahim Bux (India) and Riza Bey (Turkey) under the Catch-As-Catch-Can Rules. In the first round both men fell in turn but wriggled out free. The Turk was superior. Riza Bey eventually won in the fourth minute of the second round when he extricated himself from a hold on the mat and had Rahim Bux down before he could recover.

MORE KICKING THAN WRESTLING.

Another Catch-As-Catch-Can affair followed the first match, here E. Korochenko (Czechoslovakia) was pitted against Sardar Khan (India). Both men indulged fully in the liberties allowed by the rules under which they fought. They massaged and kicked when opportunity afforded doing a minimum of wrestling. The second gong came to Sardar Khan's relief, as Korochenko had the Indian squirming on his stomach with a fast foot-hold. Sardar Khan, when the men came up a third time, lost no time, he lifted the Czech and pinned him to the mat early in the round.

CLASS WRESTLING THIS INDEED.

Both Jiji Goldstein (Palestine) and Harbans Singh (India) received a great ovation when they entered the ring for the third bout which was also under the Catch As-Catch-Can-Rules. Some class wrestling was witnessed, both men putting in their best, several good holds and throws filled the first round The close of the round, however, must have brought relief to Goldstein, as he was apparently in distress having allowed his arm into a painful leg-lever. The Indian was the better man in the next round. Honours were shared in the last round. Harbans Singh, however, suffered less than his opponent, who suffered a deal of punishment at the hands of Harbans Singh. The verdict was a draw.

A match under the Greco-Roman Rules was staged after the interval, the contestants being Arnold Webber (Austria) and C. Stanciu (Albania). In the early phases Stanciu showed great quickness in extricating himself from difficulting on the mat. His head spins being spectacular, and saved him at least on three occasions. Both men were alternately on the mat in the second round and did some hard wrestling. Stanciu eventually clinched the issue by getting the Austrian down from a throw over the head, and getting him on his back before the close of the round.

V. Bilciu (Bulgaria) had an impossible task when he was asked to try and put that mass of flesh, Emil Tzayea, on the mat. He was no match, and Tzayea was top man in the sixth minute of the bout.

TO-DAY'S BOUTS:—

E. Korochenko v. Kartar Singh.
A. Webber v. Riza Bey.
Sardar Khan v. J. Goldstein.
Scott v. Stanciu.
E. Tzayea v. Wong Bock Choung.
The last bout is an All-In fight.

Week-end Cricket

FINE BATTING PERFORMANCES

Centuries Made By Kadri, Mistry And Chury

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Over-century scores were recorded by Kadri (136), Mistry (118) and Chury (159) who showed very fine form in the Matches played on the Kennedy Sea-face during the week-end. Other notable scores are of Siganporia (58) Sane (66) Mohani (62). Gurtu (48) and Gharat (58).

The Hindu Representative XI was engaged with the Maharashtra Cricket Association on the home ground and are winners by 30 runs on 1st Innings score.

Amladi who bowled on Saturday for the Hindu Representative XI best bowling analysis of 3 wickets for 31 runs. Mohani did some good bowling and batting for the Maharashtra Association. Scores:—

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION

W. D. Sane c and b Godambe 66; S. W. Sohoni l.b.w. Amladi 18; Nazarali b S. R. Godambe 34; N. Nagarwala c Gharat b Gurtu 25; D. B. Deodhar l.b.w b Nimbalkar 14; Y N Gokhale c Koppikar b Amladi 45; M. Naidu c Amladi b Nimbalkar 35; D Doctor b Amladi 0; M. Ayub c Gurtu b Godambe 2 B. J. Mohani c Kesarkodi b Nimbalkar 62; M. K. Patwardhan not out 4; Extras 24. Total 329.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

A. J. Dossa c Mohani b Sohoni 14; M. S. Gurtu l.b.w. b Sohoni 48; P. R. Dalvie c Doctor b Sohoni 4; R. B. Nimbalkar b Patwardhan 16; P. J. Chury c Naidu b Ayub 159; V. R. Amladi l.b.w. b Sane 13; R. J. Gharat c Naidu b Mohani 58; S. R. Godambe c Gokhale b Ayub 1; S. S. Gore b Mohani 5 P. N. Kesarkodi not out 8 D. V. Koppikar c Naidu b Ayub 9; Extras 24. Total 359.

JASDANWALA'S XI V. SPENCER C. C.

In the match between Jasdanwalla's XI and Spencer Cup Combined at Islam Gymkhana Mistry was mainly responsible with his outstanding batting and bowling performances to secure a victory for his side (Spencer Cup). His bowling analysis is 6 wickets for 97.

Kadri also gave an alround performance scoring 135 runs.

Travellers To Iraq

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Intending travellers to Iraq are strongly advised to be inoculated against the enteric group of fevers with two doses of triple vaccine (T.A.B.)

They are also advised to be re-inoculated against small-pox.

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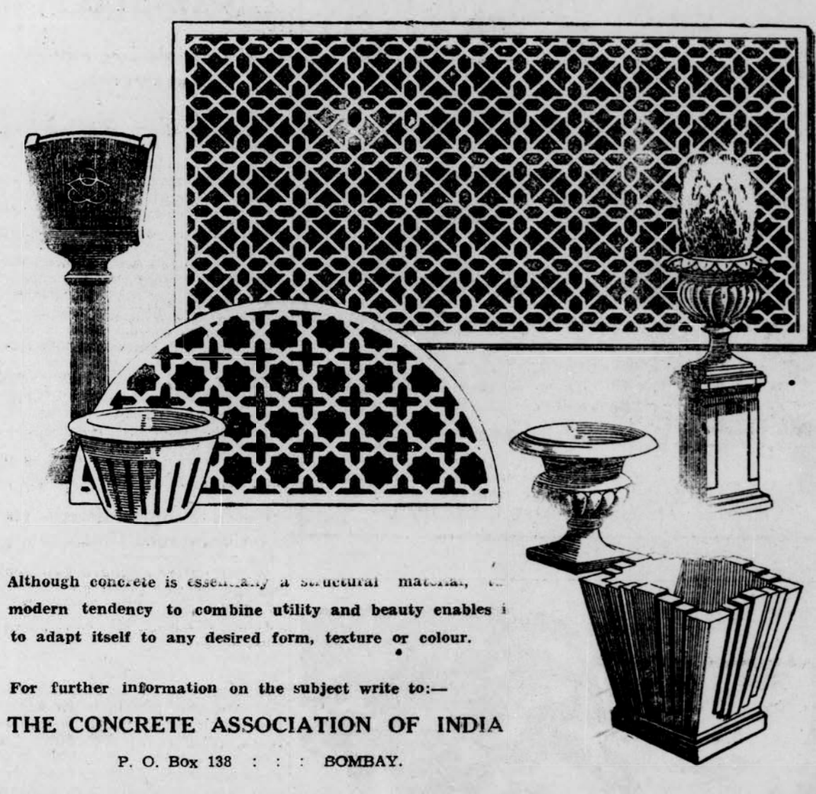

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale 8-45 Bilawal. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-0 Sindhi Songs. Gulam Rasool.

Noon.

12-0 A selection of Indian music.

P.M.

1-0 Available market rates and announcements. Rhythm and romance. 6-0 Gauri. An instrumental selections. By the AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Hindustani): "The land of culture." China. By Dilshad Chari. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The news in Marathi and time signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "Amateur Attempts". 8-30 Commercial news and the news in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Our Homes" by P. F. Kapadia. 9-15 The news. 9-30 A variety. 10-0 Ken Mac and his dance band.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. 8-30 AIR Artists. Sitar and Sarod. 3-40 Firoz Nizami. 8-10 The News (English). 8-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Faryad Hussain. 10-0 Anwar Bai of Amritsar.

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 "The adventure of the dancing princess" Book by Jack Alec McGill. Music by Jack Clarke. (A BBC Recorded programme.) 5-0 Faryad Hussain. 5-30 Sa-re-ga—Music lession No. 3 5-45 Firoz Nizami. 6-15 Master Krishna Chandra. 6-35 Faryad Husain 7-0 'For villagers only. The news and market rates at 7-30 p.m. Riddles and Tit-bits. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Social Architects." No. 4. Plato—2. By Dr. Indra Sen. 8-15 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. 8-45 AIR Orchestra—"Raqs-i-bekhudi". 9-0 Master Krishna Chandra. 9-15 The news and weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 The news and weather report (English). 9-45 European music. 10-0 Talk (English): "My day's works." No 2. A Bursar in a woman's College. By Helen Potter 10-15 An Orchestral concert.

Mysore Programme

Wavelength: 49.3 and 310 metres.
Frequency: 999 and 6065 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 (1) Karnatic instrumental music. 7-45 Mysore news.

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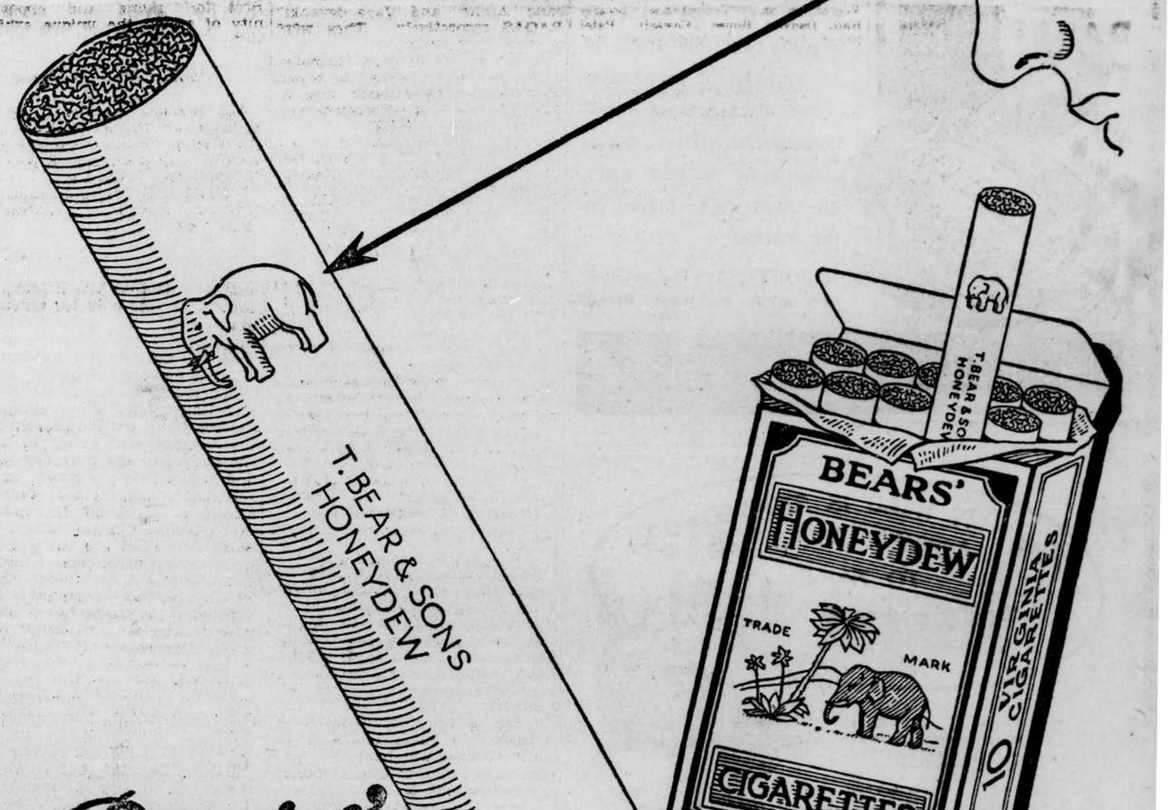

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12 annas for 50

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AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
A Thrilling Drama of a WOMAN SPY
"SECRET LIVES"
Starring:
BRIGITTE HORNEY
NEIL HAMILTON

DEVIKA RANI
Surpasses all her previous achievements in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
JEEVAN PRABHAT
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Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 p.m.
on Saturday and Sunday.

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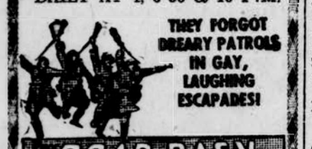
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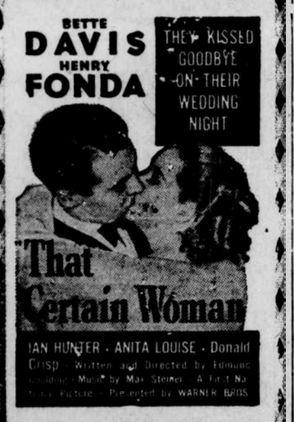
CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BETTE DAVIS
HENRY FONDA
THEY KISSED GOODBYE ON THEIR WEDDING NIGHT
That Certain Woman
IAN HUNTER - ANITA LOUISE - Donald Crisp

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-Day

Hindu: Kartak 12, 1994
Muslim: Ramjan 10, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 11, 1307
Hightide: 8.36; 21.51
Lowtide: 2.40; 15.12
Sunrise: 6h. 45m
Sunset: 6h. 1m

FILMS' CENSORSHIP DEPUTATION TO HOME MINISTER

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—A deputation on behalf of the All-India League of Films' Censorship and the Cinema Goers' Association will wait upon the Home Minister of the Bombay Government at the Secretariat to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING OF RAMCHANDRA BHAT HOSTEL

The ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the "Ramchandra M. Bhat Hostel" for the students of the Grant Medical College will be performed by Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., L.M., M. R. C. P., F. C. P. S., to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

CORPORATION TO MEET AT 2-45

The Municipal Secretary writes to say that he is directed by His Worship the Mayor to intimate to Councillors that in deference to the wishes of Mahomedans Councillors that the Meetings of the Corporation during the "Ramzan" month might be fixed so as to adjourn them by 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), to enable Mahomedan Councillors to break their "Ramzan" fast just after sunset, the Corporation Meetings till 5th December 1937, will be held at 2-45 p.m. (B. T.), and will be adjourned at 4-45 p.m. (B. T.)

INFORMAL MEETING OF SCINDIA SHAREHOLDERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informal meeting of Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company will be held in the Association's Office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider certain questions vitally affecting the interests of Shareholders arising out of the policy of the Directors and their Report for the year ended 30th June 1937.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The third lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Hindustani Music Conference

The Hon. Secretary, Hindustani Music Conference, writes:—

The sixth, seventh and eighth concerts of the Hindustani Music Conference will be held at 8 p.m. (S. T.), instead of at 8-30 p.m. as previously announced.

Khan Saheb Alladiaya Khan, Bai Menkabai Shirodkar, Pandit Mohanlal Kathak, Pandit Balram Singh, Khan Saheb Faiyaz Khan, Baroda State Orchestra, the Bombay Talkies Orchestra and other interesting items of vocal and instrumental music will be given at the concerts. The concerts will be held on the 15th, 16th, and 17th November 1937, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Secret Lives" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Road Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—That Certain Woman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"High Wide and Handsome" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Anthony Adverse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Dead End" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with Vice Admiral and Mrs. Bedford at Admiral's House.

Bombay National Guards

The General Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

There will be two Special Parades this week one on Tuesday at 6-15 a.m. and another on Friday at 6-15 a.m. on the Open Ground behind Marine Line Station. All the members are required to be present in full uniform.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

Sunday's Concert At C. J. Hall

At the Hindustani Music Conference Concert on Sunday night at the C. J. Hall, Prof Laxman Singh and Pandit Mirashibuva sang "Athari" and "Jaya devanki" RAGAS respectively. They were greatly appreciated.

Mr. Patwardhan sang "Durbar" which received encores, to which he responded by another song in Astapathi (a kind of musical ballad) in Basanthi RAG.

On a special request from the public, there will be a Baroda Orchestra in Monday's (to-day's) programme and Sardar Khan of Deccan a good exponent "Malgose" will give his performance.

AMERICAN DIVING CHAMPIONS AT THEIR BEST

Amazing Diving Feats At Victoria Bath

Victoria Bath of Messrs. Golwala Bros. was packed to its utmost capacity, on Sunday evening with a cosmopolitan gathering when Pete Desjardins and Miss Marian Mansfield, the American diving champions, gave their second exhibition (the first having been given on Friday last) of diving and aquatics. The feats performed by them took the audience by storm, most of them having seen them the first time their life, and a very enjoyable evening entertainment it provided Bombay has rarely if ever seen such a display.

At the outset Sir Cowasji Jehangir gave the two champions medals as a souvenir of their welcome visit to the metropolis. After this there was a water polo match played in which the Parsis proved themselves superior at the game, having secured two goals to the one of their opponents (Europeans).

MASTERS OF THEIR ART.

After this the Champions treated the audience with their fine performances with the springboard. "The Little Bronze Statue from Florida" showed perfect mastery in his art, the dives executed with perfect timing and grace that evoked all round applause. In this Miss Marian Mansfield shared the honours equally, if she did not excel, in her grace, poise and body control. Well has she earned the title of being "America's most beautiful girl diver", and little wonder that she has won several United States' National Diving Titles

The feats included the reverse somersault, forward one and a half somersault and reverse twist—the three movements being combined in one superb dive. One difficult dive which is said to be done by no one else in the world was executed by Pete with remarkable ease and was loudly cheered. Comic dives and swimming strokes kept the audience in good humour throughout. Miss Mansfield particularly distinguishing herself, with her graceful and smooth swimming which even a mermaid could envy.

THANKS TO GOLWALA BROS.

After the close of the exhibition, Sir Cowasji Jehangir who presided over the function, expressed his sincere thanks for the invitation extended to him and for the unique displays, and hoped they would have more opportunity of seeing such performances in future. He thanked the Golwala Bros. for giving the opportunity of seeing the unique exhibition.

Hon. Mr. Nurie

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will grant interviews to the public only between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Interviews by previous appointment can however be arranged at other times.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

BANDRA, Nov. 14.

The Tournament Committee of the Bandra Municipality that is responsible for the All-Schools Tournament and Pageant annually, held during the last week-end two shows of a grand pageant and torchlight tattoo in commemoration of the Coronation, on St. Stanislaus High School Ground, Bandra.

The Saturday show was for school children, when nearly all the children in the Bandra Municipal area were present.

Yesterday's show for the general public, was given before packed stands and Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, Presided.

The programme consisted of 12 varied and interesting items, produced by various schools in the suburbs, the performers numbering over a thousand.

There was an imposing and picturesque display of fancy and gorgeous costumes, colourful pageantry, spectacular tableaux, Eastern and Western Dances, massed bands, torchlight tattoo and novel illumination and lighting effects that rendered the whole show in some respects give points to Hollywood.

EASTERN AND WESTERN DANCES.

After the march past of all performers, three brass-bands and a pipe-band, the boys of the Municipal Schools gave a performance of 'Clown in Clown-land', followed by 'Indian Club Rhythm' by the boys, of the Anglo Vernacular Schools, which was followed by Oriental Dance, 'Varsha Pujan' by the girls of Sheth Anandilal Podar High School. After this Oriental number the programme switched to a charming European atmosphere when girls of St. Teresa's Convent, Santa Cruz dressed as country maids, very creditably performed the "English Folk Dance".

The 'Marwar Belles' Festival' by the girls of St. Aloysius School, added colour to the scene with their Marwari sarles, they expressed clear and graceful gestures and their dancing was greatly applauded by the general public and appreciated by the Oriental dance lovers. Then the scene changed to a torchlight musical display by bands of St. Mary's High School, Original Imperial, New Imperial, Pipe Band (Bal Vijayam Mandir), and the Torch-bearers, of St. Stanislaus High School. Each band gave a display playing classical pieces, while the St. Mary's High School Band concluded the display with a descriptive fantasia, "The Royal Coronation".

The next item of the programme was 'Ring Drill' by the girls of Municipal Schools which was done to timing, to the strains of Indian music, then the Petit Parsi Girl's Orphanage, produced a charming dance number, 'On a Chinese Screen,' in colourful Chinese costumes.

'Musical drill' by Mount Mary's Convent, was rendered in perfect timing and showed how well they had been trained. This was followed by the 'Union of the Flags' by St. Joseph's Convent, which filled the whole arena with a picturesque sight and the item, though it gave an outward appearance of complications, was very cleverly rendered.

The last item of the programme, 'Athletic Feast of Lanterns' by the boys of St. Stanislaus High School was a real treat to the eyes-coloured lanterns moving in three quarters of the arena, tableaux of skill, agility and strength in the remaining portion under a crown made and illuminated in coronation colour.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERIES
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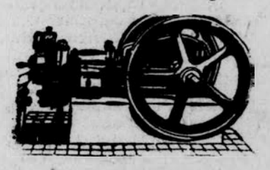
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1937

AN ESSENTIAL REFORM

The Bombay Government deserve to be congratulated on their proposal to undertake legislation giving workers a legal right to three to four weeks' sick leave with pay during each year and also increasing the number of holidays for workers with pay. It is also most commendable that this is proposed to be only a beginning towards an early realisation of the goal of sickness insurance and kindred relief-measures. The present scheme itself proposes not only to provide for sick leave with pay but also for the maintenance of a fund by Government to which the workers will be required to contribute ten days' wages annually and from which the accumulated amounts—together with, we hope, proportionate contributions from Government and the employers—will be repaid to the worker on his achievement from industry or on his attaining a certain age. The whole scheme will thus "have some of the characteristics of sickness and retirement, old age and death benefits" and may soon pave the way for better schemes of social insurance like those to be found in all progressive countries.

Good Business Proposition

The proposed scheme is a modest one in all conscience, and the pity and the wonder of it is that it could not be devised decades ago. The circular letter on this subject, addressed by Government to commercial bodies, points out that in 22 countries industrial workers have the right to paid holidays, and apart from this 38 countries have schemes of sickness insurance, either compulsory or voluntary. Even in India most Government employees and employees in Municipalities, the Railways and the Port Trust are entitled to sick leave with pay. Even among purely private business firms many grant this privilege to their clerical staff and it is unconscionable that it should be denied to the industrial workers whose need is the greatest, as they have to toil hard for long hours amidst most trying surroundings. We cannot imagine the industrial employers urging any valid ground against the proposed legislation. Only the short-sighted ones, if any, will be perturbed by it. It is said that the reform may cost the textile industry in Bombay about Rs. 40,00,000. Even if the estimate is accurate, it only means that a fair price has to be paid for every great reform. The public pay much larger amounts in the form of a protective tax for the sake of industrial development. That development will be a mockery and wholesale exploitation, if it is for ever based on the present depressing conditions of work. On the contrary, if the conditions are made at least tolerable, it will soon be rewarded with more efficient work, more contentment among workers, more industrial peace and consequently better returns for all concerned. It is for this reason that wise employers all the world over regard Labour reforms as a good business proposition. Only the heartless and the senseless among employers will oppose the modest reform proposed by the Bombay Government.

The "Red" Bogey

It is suggested by some that the undertaking of reforms like the one in question at a time when strikes are rife will be regarded by Communist agitators as a weak concession to threats of more strikes and will only lead to the demand for more and still more concessions, and that, when the inevitable end of concessions comes, the Communists will bring about general strikes and plunge the country into chaos. These are all baseless fears. The present conditions of work are admittedly so bad that, as Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya points out, workers do not need Communists or other radicals to stir them but can stir themselves up. They have only two legitimate and peaceful ways of obtaining redress for their grievances, negotiations and strikes. The second method ought not to be tried till the first is tried long enough. And as a matter of fact it is not resorted to indiscriminately because an unsuccessful strike hits the workers themselves hardest and, secondly, because the public have by now learnt the duty of discouraging indiscriminate strikes. When, however, negotiations have been tried and have failed, workers all the world over resort to strikes for legitimate grievances; and to seek to discredit the strikes indiscriminately by attributing them to Communists or otherwise is only to drive despairing workers to less peaceful methods. And to seek to suppress strikes by coercive methods is, indeed, teaching a bad lesson to workers. As regards the raising of the Communist bogey, the very frequency of the trick has, like the too frequent cry of 'wolf, wolf,' ceased to frighten anybody, except perhaps those who set up the bogey and who, like children, are frightened by their own phantoms. Moreover, every feature of Communism or every Communist is not a menace. Every demand of workers must be judged impersonally on its own merits, whether or not it has a Communist touch or is inspired by a Communist. To withhold a legitimate and necessary reform merely because it is demanded at a time of strikes is a double wrong as it is not only the denial of justice but is also bound to lead to more strikes. As for the need for maintaining non-violence, none can be more anxious about it than a Congress Government, to whom non-violence is almost a religious creed.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The deputation which waited on the Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, Bombay, last week on behalf of the co-operative housing societies in the city and its suburbs, brought to his notice the desperate plight which confronts most of these societies, particularly those situated in the suburbs. Yet, these were the societies that were once the pride of the Government Co-operative Department and were held up as models for other parts of the Presidency to copy. The reasons for the present-day failure of these societies are not far to seek. All these societies were formed in the boom period following the Great War, when the co-operative movement gained strength in the city mainly out of necessity. The housing societies in the suburbs of the city were formed mostly by the lower middle class residents. Rents had then risen to prohibitive levels and it was becoming increasingly difficult for members of these classes to find housing accommodation within their means. At this time Government came to their rescue and by granting loans on liberal terms they encouraged the formation of co-operative housing societies in the suburbs. Many societies were thus formed and contributed to some extent to lessen the over-crowding in the city. But the conditions prevailing ten to fifteen years ago have now considerably changed. The prices of building materials have materially come down and investment in buildings has become a most profitable outlay, inasmuch as the rents in the city and round about have remained at a high level throughout owing to the steady influx of more and more people to the city from the mofussil. Private enterprise, mainly of big capitalists and the richer middle class, has thus pushed co-operative enterprise out of the field.

The tremendous activity in building construction and the rapid development in the suburbs nearer to Bombay have reacted on the co-operative housing societies further away from the city. These societies, built under conditions of the post-war boom period, had to incur heavy capital expenditure on their buildings and they now find it impossible, without loss, to reduce the rents of their buildings on a par with the rents of buildings constructed at present when materials are cheap. The comparative cheapness of rents, the rapid developments and increasing social amenities in the areas nearer the city, have driven away many of the tenants from the co-operative housing societies at the farther end of the suburbs. There is also another factor which has affected these societies. Many of the well-to-do class have constructed bungalows in these suburbs which they use only during the summer season and rent out, during the remaining months of the year, at nominal rents to others. All these factors have combined to ruin the co-operative housing societies and some of them are on the brink of collapse. When one realises that share capital of several lakhs of rupees, all subscribed by members of the lower middle class, is involved in these societies, the problem assumes a gravity which requires serious consideration at the hands of the Co-operative Department which actively encouraged these societies to come into existence with the aid of loans and with generous assurances of provision of public amenities. It may be asked why the share-holders of these societies should not fully occupy the tenements built for them and prevent the threatened dissolution of their societies. The share-holders, as has been stated above, belong entirely to lower middle class, who cannot afford to pay continuously the higher rents prevailing in their society's buildings, simply to protect the amounts of their individual share capital in that society. And the societies cannot reduce their rents as the original capital outlay on their buildings was heavy. To this is added the grave responsibility of having to pay to the Government equated instalments, of their loans which bear a comparatively heavy rate of interest. The societies are, thus, placed between the devil and the deep sea and some of them at least are in real danger of floundering in the near future.

The only remedy for the deplorable situation lies with the Government. It is they alone who can save these societies from collapse. If these societies are dealt with some consideration and conceded a prolongation of the period for the repayment of the Government loan, a moratorium for some years, and last but not least in importance, a lower rate of interest on the unpaid instalments of the Government loan, they are sure to survive the serious crisis facing them to-day. Regarding the last item, namely, the rate of interest on their loans Government would do well to remember that when their loans were advanced to these societies at 5 per cent. they themselves were charged 7 per cent. by the Government of India on the interprovincial loans, whereas now the interprovincial loans bear only 4 per cent. interest. Is it not fair, in such a circumstance, to demand that the interest on the Government loan to the Co-operative Housing Societies should be correspondingly reduced to, say, 2 or 3 per cent.? The plea that Government have to look first to the needs of the peasants in the matter of reduction of rate of interest on Government loans, is wide of the mark. The members of these societies are only a little more, but not much, better off than the peasantry and the loss of their investments will inflict a good deal of hardship on them. Secondly, the collapse of the societies is bound to tell adversely on the entire Co-operative Movement. Thirdly, Government themselves would loose a few lahs at least by allowing these societies to go into liquidation.

A FITTING MEMORIAL

The marble statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Mulla, which was unveiled by the Chief Justice last Friday, will serve as a fitting memorial to one of the foremost legal luminaries of this city and country. By sheer dint of merit and industry the late Sir Dinshaw rose from humble beginnings to a seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Future generations, however, will remember him mainly as a jurist. There were few branches of law which he did not touch, and he adorned whatever he touched. His profound erudition, his incisive intellect and the lucidity of his exposition have invested even the dry bones of legal texts with human interest, and the present and succeeding generations of law students and practitioners will always remain grateful to the great commentator. We echo the hope expressed by Sir John Beaumont that the statue, which is situated near the chambers where Sir Dinshaw Mulla worked, will not only help to keep his memory green, but also serve as an inspiration to members of the legal profession.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain Plans Betrayal Of Spanish Republicans

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
(By Air Mail.)

What was expected has happened. The British Government has decided to establish new and "unprecedented" commercial and diplomatic relations with the Fascist junta of which General Franco is the nominal head. The announcement to this effect made by the Prime Minister earlier in the week is looked upon by the Labour benches and those who have rallied round Spain as the greatest betrayal of the British Government. Despite evasive replies to questions, nobody doubts this is the preliminary to an attempt to give full recognition to the Spanish Fascists. But the proposal as it stands already, apart from the question of frankly admitted recognition, represents the most open link-up between the National Government and the Spanish Fascists.

It is understood that the first immediate effect of the step will be to facilitate buying by the Fascists of British supplies for the next big Italian offensive against the Spanish people. There is no doubt that the action of the British Government reveals in the fullest clarity the extreme gravity of the situation and the profound responsibility of the entire Labour Movement, of every Liberal, democratic and peace-loving person in the British Isles, to resist the Prime Minister's proposal and help the Government and the people of Spain at this critical hour. The Labour Party's Spain Campaign Committee has given a magnificent lead, with the great campaign for Spain that it has launched.

First Steps Towards Recognition

The British Government's decision to accord 'de facto' recognition to General Franco is the outcome of the feeling ranking in the minds of the British Ministers that the General is going to win in the end. As soon as certain matters now pending have been settled, a British "Official Agent" and "Assistant Agent" will be sent to Salamanca (or Burgos, if the seat of the rebel Government is moved there.) The "Official Agent" is to be Sir Robert Hodgson, until last year British Minister in Albania. The "Assistant Agent" will be Mr. Geoffrey Thompson, now Secretary of Embassy at Hendaye. At the same time the Duke of Berwick And Alba, a lineal descendant of James II, will be appointed General Franco's "Official Agent" in London. Already the Duke has been semi-recognised as a sort of semi-official semi-diplomat. When he arrives in England, for example, his baggage passes through the Customs without examination, as if he had diplomatic privilege. Similarly the fact that Sir Robert Hodgson will be styled "Official Agent" instead of Minister makes no difference. That was the title he had as British representative in Moscow from 1921 to 1934, when the Soviet Government was recognised 'de facto' but not 'de jure'.

Both he and Mr. Thompson are diplomats and will go as diplomatic representatives. And the very sending of diplomatic representatives constitutes in itself 'de facto' recognition. There can be no question of this, since the legal authorities are quite definite on the point. According to "Westlake", "the form of recognising a new member of the international society is usually the 'de facto' one of entering into diplomatic intercourse with it by mutually accrediting and receiving diplomatic agents." Similarly "Oppenheim" says that "recognition is implicitly and indirectly given when an old State enters officially into intercourse with the new by sending or receiving a diplomatic envoy." It must be remembered that "Westlake" and "Oppenheim" are the two classical English text-books of International Law.

French Dissatisfaction

It is reported from Brussels that the fact that the British Government will send "official agent" to the Spanish rebels has made a considerable impression on the delegates gathered there for the Nine-Power Conference. Writing to the "News Chronicle" Mr. Vernon Bartlett declares that since the British Ambassador to Spain has not been seen near the seat of the Government to which he is accredited for more than 12 months, his existence has been almost forgotten, and the arrival in Franco's Spain of an ex-Minister with a distinguished diplomatic record will inevitably encourage the now very wide-spread belief that the British Government is definitely anxious for a Franco victory.

At the same time it is understood that with two possible exceptions all the members of the French Cabinet still want the victory of the legal Government in Spain. M. Delbos, French Minister, left London recently very depressed by the growing difficulty of maintaining that Anglo-French united front which is one of the most important planks in the programme of the French Government. There is a general belief that Mr. Eden told M. Delbos that the Non-Intervention Committee was working so satisfactorily that there was still no need to talk of opening the French frontier. He also, it is stated, undermined the moral effect the reopening of the French frontier would have on the Spanish people. Naturally one of the most widely read papers at the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels was the Paris "Populaire" in which Leon Blum attacked British statesmen for their naive idea that Italy and Germany, having made so many sacrifices in Spain

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PIOUS PLATITUDES

It is becoming increasingly apparent day by day that beyond uttering pious platitudes on the horrors of war and the undesirability of resorting to methods of violence in the settlement of international disputes, the Powers represented at the Brussel Conference are not going to move so much as a finger to check the Japanese aggression on China, though she is a fellow-signatory to both the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Nine Power Treaty. If any one fact is needed to demonstrate the truth that the sanctity of international agreements may now be taken to be dead in the counsels of the "civilised" nations to-day, it is furnished by the callous attitude of the Western Powers towards helpless and outraged China. Instead of answering direct Dr. Wellington Koo's pointed question whether, in the circumstances of Japan's refusal to attend the conference the Powers would take steps to withhold supplies of war material to Japan, the British, French and American representatives did nothing but indulge in nauseating platitudes about "the right of each nation to live its own life in peace and freedom." Even President Roosevelt's "clarion call" to nations regarding Japanese aggression is now seen to be mere pyrotechnics. China must realise that her salvation lies in her own hands and her "friends" in Europe are not going to move an inch to save her

STATES PEOPLE'S PROPAGANDA

The Working Committee of the All-India States People's Conference which met in Bombay on Wednesday passed many important resolutions about redressing the grievances of the people in various States. Of special importance is the resolution about strengthening the Conference itself by enlisting more members in its provincial organisations. These organisations will be stronger if in addition to enlisting more members they carry on a constructive programme of work like that of the Congress, as suggested by Durbar Gopaldas, the President of the Kathiawar States People's Conference. None can object to such work and in many places it can be carried on in full co-operation with the Congress. Such co-operation will help both the Congress and the States People's Conference.

AN UNCONVINCING EXPLANATION.

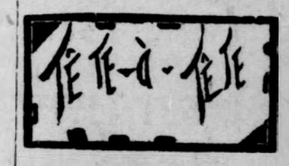
The statement on the proposed transfer of villages in Merwara, which the Associated Press of India has published as its own but which has evidently emanated from the Publicity Department of the Government of India, is hardly calculated to reassure the Indian public that the Government of India have not been negotiating with the Jodhpur Durbar for the barter of these villages in connection with their invitation to the Durbar to join the Federation. The statement that these villages "have never been administered by British India and though for the sake of convenience they have been administered by the same authorities who are responsible for the administration of the neighbouring British territories in Ajmer-Merwara they continue to be dealt with under the foreign jurisdiction order-in-council", shorn of its verbal camouflage, goes only to show that during the past several decades these villages have not been administered by the Jodhpur Durbar, but by authorities in British India in exactly the same way as if they were part and parcel of British India. It may be that technically speaking there is no question of transfer of "British subjects" but surely the large population of as many as 22 villages have a right to demand that a change in the administration of the villages inhabited by them should not be effected without any consideration of their feelings in the matter. The statement evades the vital issues raised and is entirely unconvincing.

KUNZRU FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

We sincerely hope there is truth in the report that Sir Reza Ali is likely to be succeeded by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru in the post of Agent to the Governor-General of India in South Africa. In the present circumstances of the country we cannot think of a better and happier choice. By his patriotism as well as experience the Pandit is well qualified to discharge the responsibilities of the post. There is little doubt that he will possess the confidence of the Indian community in the Union to the fullest extent, a tough fighter as he always has been where the rights and honour of his countrymen are concerned.

A FISHY APPOINTMENT

Lord Stanley's defence of the appointment of Mr. Chambers as "economic Adviser" to the Government of India leaves one hardly convinced. The more light comes to be thrown on the circumstances attending the appointment the more the objectionable character of the entire transaction becomes obvious. The spokesmen of neither the Government of India nor the India Office have been able to explain why a person who is understood to be drawing only £400 a year at present is to be offered £2,500 or more when he comes to India. Is it because the Government of India's exchequer is so much overflowing at present that they can afford to be generous even on this grand scale? Or, is it because the emoluments of British officials in India have been pitched at so sky-high a level that the Government of India feel they would be placed in an embarrassed position if their new "expert" were to draw the salary of an Indian Deputy Collector? Further we would like to know if it is a fact, as remarked by the "Pioneer", that "the head of the department which Mr. Chambers is to advise knew nothing of the appointment until the Finance Member had already made Mr. Chambers an offer and Mr. Chambers had accepted it?" If that be so, Sir James Grigg owes an explanation to the public why he assumed this extraordinary responsibility of thrusting so costly an "expert" of his own choice at the head of the department concerned, unasked?



WITHOUT COMMENT

"NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

An announcement ratifying the International Sugar Convention, signed on behalf of India by Sir D. B. Meek, is expected shortly. The resolution ratifying the Convention was rejected by the Assembly..... "

—News item.

* * *

Premier Fazlul Haq complains that "Wild rumours are afloat in Calcutta that Ministers are desirous of an interview with Mahatma Gandhi."

We sympathise with the victim of these "wild rumours" and we take it that he and his colleagues are *not* desirous of an interview with Mahatma.

But what exactly does Mr. Haq mean when in the statement he observes "if circumstances require there may be an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and some of the Ministers"?

* * *

In his Edinburgh speech "Mr. Chamberlain laid emphasis on the fact that Britain stands for peace."

This alleged fact does require a lot of emphasizing, doesn't it?

* * *

The British Premier also felt that it was "now time to make another effort to remove suspicion between nations."

"*Another* effort" has a rather pathetic ring, for the poor Premier has to repeat this pious formula every few months—without any visible results, of course!

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain said that "the end of the rearmament programme was not yet in sight."

He has only to travel as far as the grave yards of Flanders to view it.

* *

The Paris Police have confiscated a prayer book whose prayers are suspects to be a secret code.

On that score wouldn't they have to confiscate all the prayer books in the world?

* * *

The Japanese Government officials are sponsoring a "no new suit movement," in interests of national economy.

Many a wife in India and elsewhere too, would readily approve of the idea if only it was not extended to her own frocks and saris.

* * *

THIS SANE WORLD

Stanley Storey who shouted "Down With War" on the Armistice Day at the London Cenotaph ceremony has been recertified as a lunatic.

* * *

Should Britain Police the World? asks a headline in a local Sunday paper.

Evidently it should—for all successful pirates undertake naval control.

* * *

We read in a local paper:

"An eminent physician of Bombay has made a discovery that the habits of mosquitoes which, when made public, will make us all think more kindly of animals clean or unclean."

But will it make the mosquitos think more kindly of us?

* * *

"Peace in the Far East is still far off," declares the Emperor of Japan in a message to the Japanese Army in North China.

It is certainly not farther than the distance these forces have to traverse their way back home.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER.

Lord Halifax, the "Christian" ex-Viceroy of India, will discuss the theological and human implications of the sermon on the mount with Hitler when he meets the German dictator.

* * *

He: 'I dreamt last night that I proposed to you. What is that a sign of ?'

She: 'It's a sign that you've got more sense when you're asleep than when you're awake.'

* * *

Customer: 'This photograph makes me look older than I really am.'

Photographer: 'Well, that will save you the expense of having one taken later on.'

Tourists Lead By 86 Runs

India 191 For 8 In Second Knock

Earthquake Interfers With Test Cricket!

LAHORE, November 14.

Though, Lord Tennyson's XI fared better than India in their first innings, their total fell below expectations of cricket critics. More than 207 was expected. Things might have been worse for the visitors but for Edrich and Yardley, who scored 54 and 96, respectively.

India, entering on their second innings 86 behind, opened moderately and then went to worse things till the fall of the fifth wicket, when the game was retrieved to some extent and play closed with the Indians 8 down for 191.

Amar Nath was the most productive bat of this innings so far. For his 44, he played 77 minutes.

At this juncture, India's prospects are poor.

SCORES:—

India (First Innings)	121
Tennyson's Team (First Innings)	207
India (Second Innings (for 8 wickets)	191

There was again a very good attendance when the match between the India XI and Lord Tennyson's team was continued this morning.

The weather was fine and the wicket still in excellent condition. Edrich and Yardley who had withstood the Indian attack so tenaciously yesterday carried the score this morning to 142—thereby adding 132 for the third wicket—before their partnership was dissolved.

Yardley also left soon afterwards missing his century by four runs. Both these wickets were captured by Amarnath.

Edrich started off very confidently getting two fours through the slips off Mubarak Ali. Amarnath then made a present of ten runs to Yardley twice throwing the ball wildly at the bowler's wicket when the batsmen had taken easy singles. The ball travelled to the boundary on each occasion.

The Indian score was passed in 20 minutes and seven runs later Amarnath and Amir Elahi completed a double change. The googly-bowler made no impression on the batsmen, but Amarnath commanded respect having only one run scored off him in three overs. Yardley then drove Amarnath twice to the boundary but in his next over, Amarnath had his revenge, Edrich being snapped up at the wicket by Hindlekar.

Just before this Edrich had completed his 50 in 140 minutes, a laborious effort undoubtedly, but a most meritorious one from the point of view of his side. Edrich was batting altogether for 150 minutes and there were six fours in his score. Essentially a batsman with quick scoring propensities Edrich had applied a check to his strokes in the interests of his side and the manner in which later batsmen collapsed showed how wise Edrich had been to play the game he did. (132/3)

YARDLEY'S CORRECT BATSMANSHIP

Joined by Langridge, Yardley sent up the 150 of the innings and Amarsingh then returned and started bowling to a leg trap of three fielders close to the wicket. Yardley—now 93—was missed in the trap almost immediately, this being that batsman's first streaky stroke throughout his innings. The Cambridge Captain was, however, bowled by Amarnath in his next over with a perfectly straight delivery which Yardley appeared to play for a spin. In a stay of 155 minutes Yardley had given a forceful display of correct batsmanship reaching the boundary seven times. There were also five threes and two fives in his score of 96 (157/4).

TENNYSON RUN OUT

The remaining six wickets were out for fifty runs in exactly an hour. Gibb kneeling down to sweep a straight one to leg was out l.b.w. to Amarsingh, letting in Tennyson who was received by the crowd with cheers. Langridge stopped a ball and seeing no fielder in front of him dashed down the pitch. The English Captain responded. In the meanwhile Hindlekar also was on the ball in a flash and threw down the wicket rather luckily, and Tennyson was run out for two. (179—6).

INDIAN TEAM ON TOES

Wellard lunged at Amir Elahi and was caught by Mushtaq Ali on the leg boundary. Just previous to this Amarsingh had taken a splendid one-handed catch off his bowling to dismiss Langridge. The Indian team were now on their toes and their alacrity was wonderful to see. Smith was caught by Merchant at mid off, three wickets falling at 190. Peebles hit out and got two fours sending 200 on the board. Amarsingh then got Gover out l.b.w. and the English innings ended just before 1 p.m. for 207. The innings lasted 230 minutes.

Tennyson's team was all out at lunch time for 207.

All-India's Second Knock

Facing a deficit of 86 runs All India entered on their Second Innings after lunch. Merchant made an important alternation in the batting order marking down Mushtaq Ali number III instead of VI and Jai VI instead of IV. He himself, however again opened with Hindlekar.

This change of plan made no difference nevertheless and the history of the first innings repeated itself, the homeside losing 4 wickets in less than an hour for 49 runs—they had lost four for 51 yesterday.

Gover and Wellard opened the attack and after Merchant had got a single Hindlekar glided Gover to the leg boundary. Merchant on drove Wellard for three.

Tennyson then changed Gover to the other end and Wellard to the Pavillion end. From these positions they bowled continuously for an hour and caused a veritable landslide in the Indian batting.

MERCHANT OUT FOR 15.

In Gover's first over from the new end, Merchant squarecut him magnificently to the boundary giving rise to hopes that the game would assume a different aspect in this innings. But these were dispelled in Wellard's next over when Merchant snicked a high rising ball into the wicketkeeper's hands (2o/1/15).

Mustaq Ali joined Hindlekar, who survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. from Gover. Hindlekar's cutting was of the best and twice he beat the third man with the speed of his stroke. In Gover's third over Hindlekar made what appeared a good stroke to the deep fineleg. Yardley fielding near the boundary fell full length forward to turn an almost impossible catch into a real good one. As in the first innings Hindlekar had shown that Gover had no terrors for him (44/2/33).

TWO WICKETS FALL CHEAP.

Mushtaq Ali, Yuvraj and Jai were then out in less than ten minutes for the addition of only five runs. Mushtaq Ali tried to eg-glide an overpitched ball on the legstump, made the stroke a fraction of a second too soon and was out l.b.w. (46/3/6.) The Yuvraj of Patiala who now joined Amarnath did not show his form of yesterday. He made a rather streaky stroke for two and then gave a catch to Langridge in slips (49/4/2.)

JAI IN THE FIELD.

Jai, probably the last of the stock batsmen in the side, came in and fifty went up on board in less than an hour. Jai was uncomfortable against Gover and eventually pulled him into the wicket (64/5/9.) Amarnath in the meanwhile had got his eye in and for once keeping his strokes well in leash ran easy singles with clever placements. Amarsingh did not like the short pitching of Gover and Wellard who were kept on continuously for an flour. He called for his "Hitting Bat" and going yards out to meet Gover on the pitch hit him tremendously, the ball rocketting high in air, but pitching just short of the boundry. How perpendicularly it rose will be clear from the fact that the ball pitched almost dead, and Amarsingh did not even get a four.

A GRAND HIT

Facing Wellard he followed the same tactics. Turning a short pitched ball into a halfvolley far out of the crease Amarsingh smote the Somerset fast bowler for one of the mightiest hits ever seen on the Lawrence Garden Grounds. The ball soared high over the top of the trees outside the boundry, and at the top of its flight it seemed but a speck in the clear blue sky

AMAR SINGH BOWLED.

Amar Singh walked out again to the next ball and hit it similarly for a four. Amar Singh took a toll of 15 runs in this over. Tennyson now rested Gover and brought on Smith, who had four men on the boundary. Amar Singh tried to hook the Essex bowler and was bowled (101/6/22). All hopes now centred on Amarnath, who was batting really well. In company with Ram Singh, he carried the score from 101 to 140 with excellently placed strokes. Getting more bold Amarnath tried to hook Smith and gave a simple catch to Peebles at short leg. Amarnath was batting for 77 minutes and hit only 2 fours. It would have been better for India had he emulated Edrich and curbed his penchant for flashy strokes at a critical stage, in which the match then stood (140/7/44). Hazare joined Ram Singh and the two were not out at tea with 11 and 1 respectively with the total at 141 for 7 wickets.

QUAKE SHOCK STOP PLAY!

At 4-30 p.m. while the All-India Test Match was in progress, there was a sudden stoppage of play for a couple of minutes while the 'terra firma' rocked under the stress of a severe earthquake. One could clearly see the earth sway sideways at this movement continued for over a minute the clock of the Gymkhana Pavilion stopping at that very second was about the only tangible result of the shock that one could see on the spot. Gover resumed his bowling to Hazare after the earth tremor had ceased.

GOOD EIGHTH WICKET STAND.

There was a good partnership between Ram Singh and Hazare for the eighth wicket, which added 23 runs by means of really pretty play. Ram Singh drove and hooked with confidence, while Hazare's cutting was an especial feature. The crowd cheered every stroke of these tail-enders, each of whom was entirely new to them. At 151 the play was stopped for a couple of minutes due to an earthquake shock. Eventually Ram Singh was caught in the slips (173/8/22). The last pair Hazare and Amir Elahi put up a gallant defence during the last 20 minutes hitting everything that was loose. Hazare gave very impressive display during this period.

TENNYSON'S TEAM
(First Innings.)

J. Parker, c Hindlekar, b Mubarak Ali	1
J. Hardstaff, b Amarsingh	1
Edrich, c Hindlekar, b Amarnath	54
Yardley, b Amarnath	96
Langridge, c and b Amarsingh	28
Gibb, l.b.w., b Amarsingh	3
Tennyson (run out)	2
Wellard, c Mushtaq Ali, b Amir Elahi	5
Smith, c Merchant b Amir Elahi	0
Peebles (not out)	11
Gover, l.b.w., b Amarsingh	6
Extras	0
Total	207

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 5; 2 for 10; 3 for 142; 4 for 157; 5 for 174; 6 for 179; 7 for 190; 8 for 190, and 9 for 190.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amarsingh	35.4	9	69	4
Mubarak Ali	20	1	49	1
Amarnath	16	6	35	2
Amir Elahi	14	3	40	2
Hazare	2	0	11	0
Ramsingh	2	0	3	0

INDIA XI.—(Second Innings.)

Merchant, c Gibb, b Wellard	15
Hindlekar, c Yardley, b Gover	23
Mushtaq Ali, l.b.w., b Gover	6
Amarnath, c Peebles, b Smith	44
Yuvaraj, c Langridge, b Wellard	2
Jai, b Gover	9
Amarsingh, b Smith	22
Ram Singh, c Parks, b Smith	22
Hazare (not out)	29
Amir Elahi (not out)	11
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wickets)	191

Fall of wickets:—1/28, 2/44, 3/46, 4/49; 5/64; 6/101; 7/140; 8/191.

Workers' Reception To Ministers

'I Am Servant Of The Public,' Says Kher

Doing His Best To Improve Peoples' Lot

Appeal To Workers To Have Patience And Not Try To Hustle

Five thousand workers gave a rousing reception to the Ministers of Bombay, at a public meeting organised by 26 associations, at the Rangari Chawls, DeLisle Road, Parel, on Sunday evening.

The Ministers were given ovation as they rose one by one and acknowledged the reception given to them.

Addressing the gathering the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, appealed to them to have patience and to rest assured that the Congressmen accepted office not because the position held attractive remuneration, but because they were actuated by the spirit of public service.

He explained at length the directions in which Government had already taken steps to bring relief to the workers and peasants.

He hoped that they would extend their co-operation and support to the Ministers.

Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, President, G Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee, welcomed the Ministers on behalf of 26 organisations in Dadar and Parel.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that Congress Ministers were for service to the public and were not to be regarded as masters.

Welcoming the Ministers on behalf of the residents of the G Ward (Dadar), he said that they could not present the Ministers with caskets as the residents of the Ward were poor. Besides Premier had laid down that not more than Rs. 15 should be spent on their reception. The best tribute they could pay to the Ministers was that which had come from the bottom of their hearts.

REDUCTION OF RENTS URGED

The speaker then mentioned the hardships of the residents and hoped that adequate relief would be provided at an early stage. The tenants in the G Ward were called upon to pay excessive rents and they required relief in this respect. The Worli Chawls demanded immediate attention. The slum areas in the ward should be abolished.

Better housing could be provided if the Government and the Municipality co-operated. He appealed to the municipality to discharge their share of responsibility. Another important task was the uplift of Harijans. He was aware that elaborate schemes were prepared and he was confident that they were not mere paper.

The ministers were then garlanded by representatives of 26 organisations.

MR. KHER'S REPLY

Replying to the various questions raised the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, explained how the deadlock was solved and how Congress accepted offices. It was agreed among all sections of opinion in the country, that the new Constitution transferred very little of real power to the popular representatives.

But it served to create an awakening among the people. Every one talked of having a vote, for a vote implied power also. In almost all provinces, the Congress candidates had fought against heavy odds and came out victorious against powerful opponents. In seven out of the eleven provinces, Congress secured substantial majorities and after the deadlock they decided to accept offices.

"SERVANT OF PUBLIC"

To-day the Premier of Bombay stood before them to indicate that he was a servant of the public. He came there not to rule, but as their representative to do his best to ameliorate the condition of the people.

Mr. Kher emphasised that they accepted office with the sole desire of serving the public and not because of any attractive remunerations the position had offered them.

He then explained how the efforts of the Cabinet were directed in securing relief to the people. The lot of the peasants was hard, and already measures for their relief were being adopted. Then they were combating the drink evil. This evil would not disappear by legislation only. It required education also. It was a far more drastic problem. Because these porblems were vast they required close attention and careful deliberation

The great problem in the cities was that large masses of industrial population required improvement in their condition. In Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Bombay the condition of the textile mill workers required immediate attention. In fact, since the day that Congressmen stepped into offices, their first concern had been the improvement of the condition of the textile workers.

A Committee had been appointed to enquire into the wage conditions. These questions had to be solved by grappling with them in a practical way. Nothing would be gained by trying to hustle the ministers, who were ready to do their best.

He had visited the Worli chawls many times and the matter was engaging his closest attention.

HAVE MORE PATIENCE

Mr. Kher appealed to the public to have some more patience. He called upon the workers to decide in which way their interests lay safe,—either in solving these problems in a calm way or by trying to hustle everyone. He hoped that they would ever extend their co-operation and support to the ministers.

The 'Vande Mataram' was sung

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi the Hon. Mr. A. B. Lathe and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil were the distinguished guests along with the Premier at the function.

Kher Visits B. J. Home For Children

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher was the chief-visitor to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga at a function arranged by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India on Sunday morning.

The function was arranged to bring home to the leaders of the City the excellent work, the Society is doing in the direction it has chosen and the need for putting it on a firm basis, it having entered its twenty-first year of its existence this year.

With that end in view a Celebration Committee was formed some time back with Mrs. M. Blackwell as Chairman.

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. T. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Sir J. Boman Behram, Mr. Haji, Presidency Magistrate and Mrs. Haji, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Sir Temulji Nariman, Khan Bahadur Katrak, Mr. Surji Vithaldas, and Mr. B. N. Karanjia.

The guests were received by Mrs. Blackwell.

The board of the Home showed a strength of 94 boys, 76 girls and 44 boys (aged less than 10 years) bringing the total to 218 on the day.

Necessity not community is the pass-port to the Home, which is completely non-sectarian and admits children of all nationalities without regard to caste or creed, who drift to Bombay, though the institution bears a provincial title.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The visitors were ushered into the section of the mental defectives. Dr. Lalkaka, who is incharge of the Section, explained how mental defectives are classified and the deft handi-work executed by the members was displayed.

Next the members were entertained by the girls of the institute who performed "garba" with a nice little girl aged six named Krishna. The little girls' performance in the Garba and in a humorous dialogue were much appreciated by the Premier.

Pure butter-milk and Sharbat were served to the guests at the time.

HELP WORTHY CAUSE.

Mrs. Blackwell then thanked the visitors for their kindness in paying a visit to the Home and hoped they would help a deserving cause thus putting the institution on firm ground, with an "Endowment Fund" so that they need not feel the wants and need not refuse admission to those that strike at its door, due to want of accommodation and of resources.

She wittily remarked that if they came across a person who wanted to donate a big sum to a worthy cause, they should not find any difficulty in giving their advice.

KHER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Kher who rose to reply was received with acclamation.

He said all the time he had been there one thought came surging up in his mind and that was "what would have been the fate of all these children, who were spending such happy lives under that roof, if that Home had not been there." They would have been begging in the streets, perhaps or perhaps been in other miserable circumstances, and not under that educative influence, of being brought up in a better-class atmosphere."

He highly appreciated their work. He felt sorry to note though for 20 years the Society was working the fringe of the problem was not touched, and the institution felt want inspite of its excellent work.

There were not even half a dozen such institutions in Bombay, which was famous for its munificent charities.

The need for such institutions was great and the problem would not vanish as long as unemployment grew and was there. The Home was like an oasis in the desert.

He wished them success to their Concert (Benefit Show in its aid at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on 3rd December) and as well as to its Silver Jubilee.

He thanked the organisers of the celebration Committee for completing his education by inviting him there.

If that unknown person to whom Mrs. Blackwell had referred to could be found he would be happiest.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The following appeal was issued by Mrs. Blackwell to the citizens of Bombay:—

The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India celebrates this year the twenty-first year of its existence. Pioneering work for the protection and care of destitute, neglected and ill-treated and delinquent children has been the object of the Society from the stage of infancy to adolescence and to majority.

"Its continued efforts in educating public opinion in matters affecting the care of destitute and delinquent juveniles, including special legislation in procuring the admission to its Home from all parts of India, also the feeble minded and mentally deficient, and in reclaiming such children from the streets or evil surroundings and educating and training them and settling them in life as useful citizens.

"Since the date of its inception, the Home of the Society has sheltered more than 3,000 homeless and half starved children.

FUNDS NEEDED

"Funds are urgently needed to meet the growing charges of the institution, and the Society hopes to mark its coming of age by building up an "Endowment fund".

"I am sure it is only necessary to make known to the citizens of Bombay the work which the Society is doing to ensure a ready response to its call for help. Please help us with a contribution, be it large or small".

Powers' Appeal For Truce

Brussels' Draft Declaration Refutes Japan's Thesis

"SENSE OF INDIGNATION AND HORROR" FOR ALL

BRUSSELS, November 13.

After a day long discussion the Conference delegates decided to refer to their respective Governments the strongly worded Draft Declaration compiled by the American, British and French representatives regretting Japan's refusal to co-operate.

It is expected that voting on the Draft in its final form will take place at the next session on Monday at 4 p.m.

The Draft declares, the hostilities in China have brought to the peoples of all nations a sense of horror and indignation; to all the world feelings of uncertainty and apprehension. "There exists no warrant in law for the use by any country of armed force for the purpose of combating refusal to join in the talks. It is maintained the powers must consider what is to be their common attitude.

During the debate only the Italian delegate Count Aldrovandi opposed it. Eleven Powers including Portugal expressed full support.

M. Spaak, President of the Conference said he was confident that the Declaration would be adopted on Monday.

THE DECLARATION

The declaration comprises a complete refutation of the Japanese thesis. It points out that the Japanese concept of the issues is entirely different from that of most other nations.

The Declaration alleges that the conflict affects the whole family of nations. The direct negotiations between the two countries alone would indefinitely prolong the war.

The Draft re-affirms the belief that success might be achieved if the parties agree to a cessation of hostilities and jointly confer with the representatives of States at Brussels.

The Italian delegate stated he did not think it possible to support the Declaration, either the whole or in part, but the Portuguese delegate stated the view that Portuguese interests in the Far East Declaration were entirely in line with the policy of his Government.—Reuter.

Italian Conscripts Recalled To Colours

ROME, November 13.

The recall to Colours of Italian conscripts of three classes is announced in a Royal Decree which states that the recruits have been recalled for special instruction.

They are N. C. O.'s and men of 1908 and 1909 classes living in districts eight army corps (the Italian Mainland is divided into Eleven Army Corps Districts) and motorists of 1907 class living in four military districts.

The number of men involved is not clear.

According to the terms of the decree, about 2,75,000 men are liable to recall but it is believed that considerably less will actually have to serve.

Air Force specialists of 1915 class who are due to be discharged shortly will be kept under arms until further notice "to ensure regular continuity of their services."

The Decrees were published this evening but the first decree, relating to recalls to the army, was dated September 26. It was then that the movement of troops to Lybia began.

It is believed, therefore, that recalls are ordered for the purpose of filling gaps made in the army of Italy by the dispatch of Army Corps to North Africa. This supposition will imply that only between 40,000 and 50,000 are being recalled.—Reuter.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF HINDUSTANI

A. A. A. Fyzee's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee addressed the students and others interested in "Hindustani" on Sunday evening at the premises of the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Mr. Fyzee in the course of his lecture said that the language grew in Akbar's time, and further the impulse was accorded mostly in Bijapur, Deccan and Golconda. The speaker pointed out that there is much admixture of languages due to Hindu officials of the States and explained how the Persionization of Hindusthani was effected. He said that Urdu is Persionised Hindusthani of educated Muslims and Hindi is the Sanskritized Hindusthani of educated Hindus, which together constitute the 'Lingua Franca' of India, though written in two different characters. This difference in languages necessitated the difference in ideas, which resulted also in the mixture of ideals of Hindus and Muslims.

He thereafter generalised the merits and demerits of certain classical books and recommended Md. Hussain Azad as the greatest master of prose. Then he dealt with the modern controversy of language and characters and stressed on the point of introducing their own provincial languages as medium of instruction.

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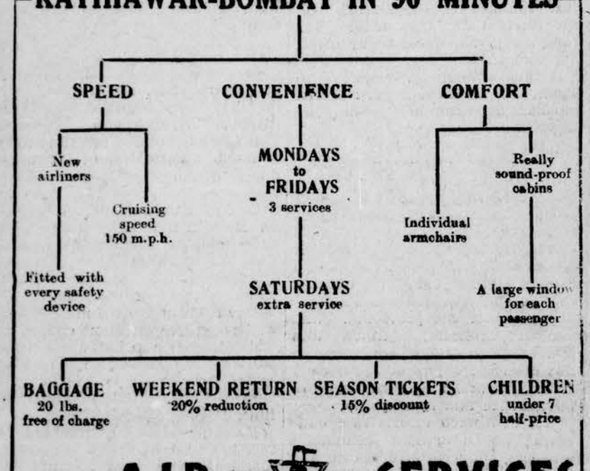

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Sickness Leave With Pay For Industrial Labour

BOMBAY GOVT. SCHEME: LEAD IN SOCIAL LEGISLATION

"Government while having no doubt as to the ultimate goal to be aimed at, realise that conditions do not exist at present in the Presidency for the successful operation of a scheme of sickness Insurance as it is understood and worked in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries.

At the same time they feel that a beginning ought to be made in that direction" says Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner for Labour, Government of Bombay in the course of a circular letter to the Commercial bodies in the Presidency, and asking for their views on the legislation that Government intended to bring.

He says that Government intends to bring legislation to give industrial workers leave with pay during sickness and increase the number of holidays for workers with pay.

In the course of his circular, Mr. Gennings says:—

In the communique dated the 17th August, 1937, issued by the Government of Bombay explaining their policy in respect of the industrial worker it was stated that for the protection of the industrial population Government visualised the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. In the absence of the requisite statistical and actuarial material for the purpose however, Government were considering the feasibility of enacting legislation for leave with pay during periods of sickness and they hoped that the action taken in this direction would pave the way for a scheme of sickness insurance.

NOT A NEW PROBLEM

The problem of granting relief to Indian workers during periods of sickness is not a new one. It engaged the attention of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour who observed that if the question had not been previously raised by Government it would have been forced on their attention by what they had seen in every industrial centre. They pointed out that sickness was an immediate contributory cause of indebtedness and stated that the situation called for the exploration of all methods that might lead to the alleviation of the existing hardships. "Of the great need of the workers for something of this kind", they observed, "there can be no doubt". In view of the above remarks of the Whitley Commission, the question of granting relief to Indian workers during periods of sickness does not require any special pleading or justification. In fact, the principle has already been adopted to some extent in this country. Most Government employees are entitled to sick leave with pay for a specified period every year, while the Municipalities, the Port Trust, and the Railways have liberal schemes of sick leave with pay for their employees. Some private employers too have schemes of leave with pay for certain classes of their employees

INSURANCE IN OTHER LANDS

In Western countries the first steps in this direction were taken as early as the eighties of the last century when Germany established a scheme of sickness insurance for industrial workers. Her example has been largely followed by other countries and the position to-day is that no fewer than 38 countries of the world have schemes of sickness insurance either compulsory or voluntary, affording relief to workers during periods of disability. The two important industrial countries in the East, are India and Japan. The latter has already adopted a comprehensive scheme of sickness insurance, apart from the extensive social services which she maintains for her industrial population. Even China, which is industrially a comparatively undeveloped country, is reported to have a sickness insurance scheme under consideration.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY

Apart from the provision of sickness insurance, a large number of workers in Western countries also enjoy the benefit of an annual holiday with pay. In his annual report the Director of the International Labour Office points out that by the year 1937 not less than 22 countries had established, by law, the right of wage earners to paid holidays every year. In addition partial legislation providing paid holidays for particular classes of workers were in force in 16 other countries, while in others the practice was widely adopted by collective agreements

UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

Government while having no doubt as to the ultimate goal to be aimed at, realise that conditions do not exist at present in the Presidency for the successful operation of a scheme of sickness insurance as it is understood and worked in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries. At the same time, they feel that a beginning ought to be made in that direction and in their opinion the best method of approach would be to combine sick leave with holidays with pay for industrial workers. In this connection, I am to request you to let me have your views at an early date on the rough scheme which is outlined below

BOMBAY SCHEME

Subject to certain qualifications regarding length of service, every industrial worker will have a legal right to three to four weeks' sick leave with pay during each year, of which he may avail himself under certain easily enforceable conditions regarding certification. If there is any balance of leave left unutilised during the year, it is to be turned into cash—the calculation being based on certain average scale of wages—and the amount thus ascertained is to be handed over to a fund to be maintained by Government. The worker will be required to contribute 10 days' wages to the fund every year.

The amounts which may thus accumulate in the account of each individual worker will be drawn upon on his retirement from industry or on his attaining a certain age and will be paid to him either in a lump sum or in instalments. The scheme would thus have some of the characteristics of sickness and retirement, old-age and death benefits and if successful may pave the way for specific scheme of social insurance on the lines of those to be found in the more advanced countries.

As the need for helping industrial workers in the Presidency on these lines is urgent, Government feel that an early start must be made. In the scheme outlined above, Government have merely indicated one likely approach to the problem but they are fully aware that there may be many others possible. They would therefore, be glad if you would examine the question carefully and sympathetically and favour them with their suggestions as regards what may be done in this direction at your very early convenience.

Figure Words Competition

Will Close On

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wrestling Tournaments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "International Wrestling" matches are on, and feeling that one would get a chance of seeing some clean, exhilarating sport I went with my friends last night to attend the bouts at the Marine Drive Stadium.

The point I wish to draw attention to is that along with the crowd, I and my friends were disgusted with some of the Wrestlers who persisted in indulging in what I would call "unclean" methods, so much so that I could not help loudly protesting and in the end leaving the Stadium before the bouts were over.

By way of contrast I want to place on record the clean fights put in by Harbans Singh and Riza Bey, Kartarsingh and Gobelin, the physique of the last of whom is simply superb and whose technique is in pleasing contrast with the upsetting methods—or rather the peculiarity of methods—indulged in by some others, simply clean and fine.

I wish to suggest to the promotor that unless some of the unruly Wrestlers are taught to understand and obey the meaning of the referees whistle in cases of "fouls," public of my way of thinking is not likely to patronize such disgusting exhibitions. On the other hand if decency is restored to the sport the management is likely to note only to please the public but also benefit themselves materially. I trust the right thing will be done.

S. K. VAIDYA.

Bombay 7.
Nov. 11.

Juhu Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—After experiencing considerable inconvenience and trouble a road from Santa Cruz to Juhu is soon to be taken in hand for construction.

It is, however, surprising that some parts of the roads and byelanes leading to the beach are to be excluded from being asphalted along with the main Juhu Road. The length of such roads that are excluded is hardly 1500 to 1600 feet and if this contemplated exclusion is carried out it would mean callous disregard of the needs not only of the residents there but also of all those who visit Juhu for its beautiful beach.

The small road leading to the Tara Village from the main road is hardly 450 feet in length, whereas the "Dead" road from Mr. N. M. Dumasia's bunglow to Kamla Cottage, where hundreds of cars pass by every week, is hardly 700 feet. All the three main byelanes leading to Juhu beach from the main road do not make up more than about 450 to 500 feet.

May I, therefore, request through your columns the authorities concerned especially the Superintending Engineer, N.C., not to neglect these roads and disregard the wishes of the residents and the public.—Yours etc

M. C. MODI.

November 10.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

The Flag Song

ONKARLAL MEWARI.—(Kashi Vidyapith) takes objection to the last "Fascist line" of the flag song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and suggests that the sentence "Visva vijaya karkae dikhlave" should be amended as "Visva mukta karkae dikhalave".

Sense Of Humour

D. N. NADKARNI observes in connection with the statement of the Secretary of the Cinema Goers' Association regarding the allusion to Pandit Jawaharlal in Prabhat Film "The Unexpected" which was published in a recent issue of the "Chronicle", "I wonder whether the members of the Cinema Goers' Association assembled at the Arya Samaj Mandir had dropped their sense of humour on the door-mat. Far from the film containing any insinuation against Pt. Jawaharlal, statement published is in itself an insinuation against the common sense of the cinema-going public."

FEDERAL COURT'S FORMAL OPENING

Imposing Ceremony Expected Early December

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

An imposing ceremony is expected early next month, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Federal Court.

The Judges were appointed from October 1st when they took oath of their office but the ceremonial opening of the Court will be attended by the Chief Justices of the various High Courts and the legal luminaries from all over the country. It is understood that invitations have already been issued.

Though only the Assistant Registrar has been appointed, the Federal Court will have a Registrar, and Deputy and Assistant Registrars.

The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar will be men of experience, from the Judicial Service.

At present, the seal of the Federal Court is under preparation, after having been approved by the Judges.

SOCIALIST LEADER ARRESTED

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

A telephonic message from Jullundur says that Master Mota Singh, a prominent Socialist leader of the place, was arrested in his village under Section 124-A for a speech delivered by him at the Garhdiwala Conference.

Earliar in the morning a 'posse' of police constables went to his village and put him under arrest.

He was subsequently placed before a magistrate, who remanded him to police custody.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVT. AND GANDHI PORTRAITS

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Government have, it is understood, passed orders lifting the ban on the hanging of Mahatma Gandhi's portraits in the Corporation educational institutions.

Government have, however, directed that the expenditure for the purpose should not be met from the Municipal fund.—United Press.

MYSORE A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED

BANGALORE, Nov. 13.

Mr. M. N. Chunder, Publicity Officer of the Mysore Congress Board and a member of the A.I.C.C., was arrested this morning under section 50, Clause III apprehending breach of peace.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

TO THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER

When the executioner had reached the middle of the stream, he stopped the boat, and lifting his burden, let the body fall into the water which closed over it, the ripples it caused washing one after another on the shore where the musketeers knelt.

Three days later the four musketeers were in Paris; they had not exceeded their leave of absence, and they presented themselves the same evening at the house of M. De Treville.

"Well, gentlemen',' said the brave captain, "have you been well amused during your excursion?"

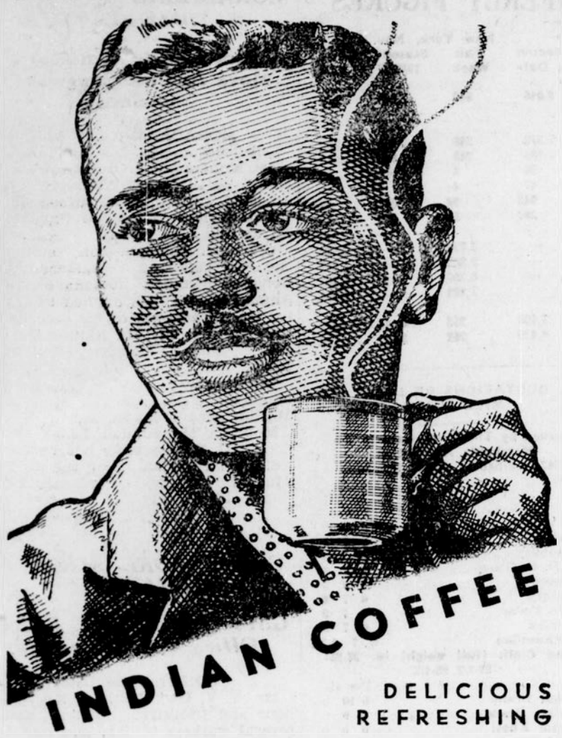
"Prodigiously" replied Athos, speaking for himself and his comrades.

SILENT CAVALIERS

One of the first days in the following month, the king left Paris to return to Rochelle. The rumours of Buckingham's death were confirmed just after the king's arrival by Laporte with Buckingham's last gruesome present to the queen. The king's joy was so great that he did not even take the trouble to hide it from the distracted Anne of Austria. Louis XIII, like all weak characters, was lacking in generosity.

The return to Rochelle was profoundly dull. The king knew that in returning to camp he reentered slavery.

Our four friends' conduct astonished their comrades. They who before had been so gay, rode side by side, with sad eyes and heads lowered. When the escort arrived in a city, the four friends, after having conducted the king to his quarters, either retired to their own, or to some little inn where they neither drank nor played, but talked to one another in low voices looking about them frequently to make sure that no one overheard them.



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Science And Industry

Sugarcane Conference

ESTABLISHING A SYNDICATE AS CENTRAL MARKETING ORGANIZATION

(From the Information Officer, Government of Bihar).

The problems of the Sugar Industry have been engaging the consideration of the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar. The Joint Sugar Conference consisting of representatives of both Provinces, which met at Lucknow on 29th and 30th September 1937, decided to appoint sub-committees to consider questions relating to marketing and zoning which, for want of time, could not be dealt with in detail by the main conference. The sub-committees met at Patna on the 19th and 20th October 1937 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of the United Provinces. The Hon'ble Dr. Katju, the Development Minister of the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Dr. Mohmud, the Education and Development Minister of Bihar, the Hon'ble Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar, the Hon'ble Mr. Jagal Chaudhuri, Excise Minister of Bihar, Babu Rajendra Prasad and representatives of cane growers, sugar factories and sugar merchants attended these meetings.

MARKETING QUESTION.

The question of the marketing of sugar was first taken up. It was felt at the Lucknow Conference that if the industry was to be placed on a sound footing, steps must be taken to stabilise the price of sugar and to eliminate cut throat competition. The price of sugarcane had been linked with the price of sugar. Owing to lack of finance and godown arrangements for storing sugar, the weaker factories were compelled to throw their sugar on the market as soon as it was manufactured. This was responsible for the sharp decline in the price of sugar with the consequent lowering of the minimum price for sugarcane which proved to be quite unremunerative to the grower. If sugar prices could not be stabilised the grower could not be assured a fair price for his cane. The sugar factories had formed a syndicate as a central marketing organization but in order to be successful, it was necessary that all factories should join the organization. As some had not yet done so in spite of persuasion, the syndicate desired that the Governments of the two provinces mainly concerned should introduce legislation which would make it compulsory for all factories to become members. In discussion it was agreed that if any such organization was to be set up with Government assistance, Government should retain effective control to safeguard the interests of the consumers as well as of the growers. The latter were concerned as limitation of the production of sugar would affect the production and cultivation of sugarcane.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SYNDICATE.

The sub-committee after discussion agreed to the following:—

(a) that the establishment of a syndicate as the central marketing organization of the industry was desirable;

(b) that the Board of Directors should consist of 25 members, of which 6 will be nominated by the Government of the United Provinces and Bihar and the rest appointed by the industry by election and co-option;

(c) the Government of United Provinces and Bihar should provide for the licensing of sugar factories, including establishment of new factories and extensions of existing ones;

(d) one of the conditions of the licence would be that factories must become members of the syndicate;

(e) other conditions may be imposed by Government and the sugar prices should have the approval of Government which may fix the range of prices from time to time.

JOINT ORGANIZATION.

Owing to the necessity for joint consultation and joint action by the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar, it was considered desirable to set up a joint organization consisting of representatives of all interests in both provinces. It was decided to set up an Inter-Provincial Sugar Board for these two provinces consisting of 15 members including the Ministers in charge of Industries in the United Provinces and Bihar, the Secretaries of the Development Departments in both provinces, four representatives of sugar factories to be nominated by the Indian Sugar Mills Association having due regard to all areas and the smaller factories one representative of the sugar merchants and 6 persons to be nominated by the Governments of the two provinces to represent growers and other interests. The Inter-Provincial Sugar Board will be set up as soon as possible to deal with all problems of the sugar industry that are common to both provinces.

PROTECTING THE GROWER.

The sub-committees agreed generally with the principle of zoning with safeguards to protect the grower. The details of the scheme prepared by the Government of Bihar were examined. The exclusion of middleman from the zone was accepted and also the principle that some definite assurance must be given to the grower within the zone that his cane should be purchased by the factory. There should be an absolute minimum price for sugarcane and a scale providing for an increase with a rise in the price of sugar. It was felt that zoning could not be applied universally and should first be tried experimentally in special areas. It was not possible to bring it into force in 1937-38, but it was considered that a beginning should be made during the 1938-39 season and necessary legislation for this purpose should be undertaken. Other details of the scheme will now be worked out in the Secretariat of the two provinces in the light of the discussions.

Finally, the sub-committees considered that the future of the industry depended on its efficiency and so long as the problem of the utilization of molasses was felt unsolved, the industry could not be expected to reach the desired level of efficiency which alone would enable it to make fair payment to the growers. It was decided to set up a committee consisting of eminent chemists and experts to devise ways and means of starting the manufacture of power alcohol out of molasses and to explore all possible uses for molasses. This committee will start functioning as soon as possible and necessary action will be taken by both Governments when its report is received.

LABOUR INQUIRY FOR BIHAR?

Govt. Move To Appoint Committee

PATNA, November 13.

It is understood that the local Government are contemplating the appointment of a labour enquiry committee with the object of investigating Labour problems of the Province.

Before the appointment of the committee, it is believed that the Government will consult other Provincial Governments with a view to ascertaining the methods adopted by them for solving Labour questions.—A. P

NO ARREST FOR RENT ARREARS

U. P. Land Revenue Committee Recommendations

LUCKNOW, November 13.

The U.P. Tenancy and Land Revenue Committee considered the law relating to the recovery of arrears of rent. All agreed that there should be no arrest and detention of tenants for arrears of rent.

Preliminary discussions were held on the subject of ejectment of tenants and the position in respect of arrears of rent, the recovery of which has been stayed.

The Committee adjourned till November 22 for further consideration of the suggestions made on these and other matters.—United Press.

NO POLITICS FOR WOMEN?

Heated Debate In Lahore Conference

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

The Central branch of the All-India Women's Conference met in Conference to-day to consider their attitude to the political parties in the country.

Shrimati Shannodevi, a Nationalist worker suggested the widening of the sphere of activities of the women's conference.

A heated debate ensued and eventually the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

"This conference recommends to the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference to amend the constitution of the A. I. W. C. so that, while specifically owing allegiance to no political organisation or party, it shall lend its support to all activities for national welfare."—A. P.

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FREEDOM FOR 'RED SHIRT' PRISONERS

PESHAWAR, November 13.

The North-West Frontier Provinces Ministry has ordered the release of all Red Shirt and Hathikhel prisoners including Mohamad Ayub Khan, their leader.

It may be recalled that in 1929, one British Captain was killed and 14 soldiers wounded in a serious clash when the Military had to ultimately fire upon many Red Shirt and Hathikhel Waziris.—A.P.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Uov. 13.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg ton. Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via L'Marques Beira Dures Salaam Zanzibar Tanga Mombassa and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

James Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons Capt J B McLaren sailed for Karachi Mangalore Tellicherry Calicut Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O s.s. Strathnaver of 13351 reg tons Capt E P Lyndon sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons Capt R. R. Marsh sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Volkart Bros s.s. Djambi of 4436 reg tons Capt J Kreumer sailed for Basra via Mangrol Cutch Mandvi and Karachi in ballast.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J A Goldsworthy sailed for Cochin Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-11-37.

S S City of Agra (K N) for Liverpool and Manchester via Bhavnagar Karachi and Portsaid.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Nov. 13.

3 Lindenfel 5193 Karachi 17-11 L Edward
7 C/Venice 5492 Karachi 15-11 K Nixon
9 Alipore 3241 Karach 16-11 M M
11 D'jambi 4436 Rotterdam 13-11 Volkart Bros
13 Kidderpore 3263 Singapore N F M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 24-11 M M
17 Olcades 4065 Abadan 19-11 M M

Victoria Dock

1 Janaki 530 M Coast 15-11 Malabar S S
8 Gairsoppa 3227 Calcutta 13-11 M M
10-11 C/O Leicester 1994 Karachi 13-11 J Finlay

Prince's Dock

B Jalaviha 3381 Rangoon 14-11 Scindia S N
D/F Netravati 699 NF NF BSN
K Johangir 2157 Calcutta 20-11 T Morrison
K Khosrou 2471 Jeddah 16-11 T M
M Jalapalaka 2630 N F, N F, S N Co.

Steamers Expected

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 18-11-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-11-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Mooltan 2-12-37 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circessia 17-11-37 Anchor Line
C/o Agra 11-11-37 Killick Nixon
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 20-11-37 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino
FROM OSLO
Tijuka 17-11-37 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
London Maru 23-11-37 O S Kaisha
Conte Bencomeno 29-10-37 L Triestino
Mikage Maru No. 18 23-11-37 N Y K
Toyooka Maru 15-11-37 N Y K
FROM HAMBURG
Braunfels 18-11-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 24-11-37 L Edward
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 13-11-37 F F Campbell
C/o Birmingham 18-11-37 F F Campbell
Wellington Court 18-11-37 M M
Unicoi 14-11-37 L Edwards
FROM BASRA
Dandolo 15-11-37 L Triestino
Barala 18-11-37 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Sumatra 14-11-37 Triestino
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 27-11-31 M M
Karanja 13-11-37 M M
FROM MENELA
Skagerak 15-11-37 Volkart Bros.
FROM RANGOON
Howra 14-11 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 18-11-37 M M
Durenda 16-11-37 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Sirsa 15-11-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Comorin 27-11-37 P and O
Maloja 20-11-31 P and O
Ranchi 11-12-37 P and O
Kaiser-I-Hind 4-12-37 P and O S N
Bangalore 23-11-37 M M
FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 18-11-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 1-12-37 Killick Nixon
City of Benares 18-11-37 Killick Nixon
Circessia 1-12-37 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Lindenfels N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Monroe 13-11-37 F F Campbell
C/o Birmingham 20-11-37 F F Campbell
Skagerak 19-11-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres F Adams 26-11-37 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 16-11-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Soudan 10-11-37 P and O
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Sumatra 15-11-37 L Triestino
Tango Maru 13-11-37 N Y K
Mikage Maru No. 18 26-11-37 N Y K
Victoria 30-11-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 23-11-37 O S K
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 29-11-37 L Triestino
FOR JEDDAH
Khosrou 16-11-37 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI
Vita 20-11-37 M M
C/o Venice 14-11-37 Killick Nixon
C/o Leicester 14-11-37 Killick Nixon
Alipore 16-11-37 M M
Lindenfels 17-11-37 L Edwards
FOR BASRA
Toyooka Maru 18-11-37 N Y K
Barala 24-11-37 M M
Dankura 17-11-37 M M
Varela 18-11-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 24-11-37 M M
Takliw 5-12-37 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Jahangir 20-11-37 T M
FOR RANGOON
Jalvihar 14-11-37 Scindia S N
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Celebes Maru (boats) American Cotton 12-11-37
S S Steel Ranger (boats) American Cotton 12-11-37
S S Ranpura (boats) 12-11-37
S S Vita 12-11-37
S S Noorjehan 12-11-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 13.

S S Strathnaver for London: 43 bales lamb skins Grindley.

S S Lindenfels for Gothenburg: 35 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Hamburg: 27 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas 50 bags dried ginger M B Kaisha; 30 bags dried ginger N C Bhessama; 6920 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 100 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai.

For Antwerp: 28 bales cotton fly Spat Textile Products (India).

For Copenhagen: 55 bales cotton fly clean Sapt Textile Products (India).

For Rotterdam: 42 cks goat skins D Abraham.

S S City of Agra for Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 70 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam.

For Liverpool: 12 bales w/n rags C Nanalal; 11 bales w/n yarn C Nanalal; 25 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills

For Montreal: 23 bales w/n rugs Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S Skagerak for New York: 106 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 162 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 256 bags floe seed S M Rajgor.

For Boston: 39 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Philadelphia: 80 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Pres Monroe for Marseilles: 2636 bags groundnuts K Devchand.

For Suez: 50 bales c c piece goods E D Sassoon; 25 bales c piece goods T M Kaisha; 25 bales cotton grey sheeting N Mulchand

For Alexandria: 14 bales cotton grey sheeting M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Tripoli: 20 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak

For Beyrouth: 20 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Alexandretta: 20 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak; 40 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Portsaid: 50 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S City of Venice for Ghent: 82 bales cotton raw S Mawji.

IMPORTS.

M V Durenda Agents M Mackenzie from London 42 cases books; 250 cases ale; 631 dms oil; 175 dms cement; 115 dms lubg oil; 68 cases wine; 33 cases bus tickets; 35 cases cordials 48 cases jams; 596 cases paint; 79 cases provision; 43 cases confy; 500 bags ferina dextrine; 207 cases boot polish 61 bales motor covers; 1413 sacks tyres; 578 cases spirits; 50 bdls wincarnis; 88 cases milk powder; 42 cases sherry; 42 cases lubg oil; 33 cases grape water; 300 bags fullers earth; 76 pkgs plywood chair seats; 119 cases medicines; 182 ctns milton; 164 bdls galvd tubes; 252 bags gin; 40 cases crown cords; 40 cases paris green; 52 cases cigarettes; 80 cases machy; 70 cases electrodes; 54 cases ovaltine; 130 bales old news paper; 88 loose bedford chasses; 43 cases washing blue; 44 pkgs auto parts; 520 cases dry distemper; 95 cases cement water proof paper

From Antwerp: 48 bales strawboards; 510 bdls rods; 100 bags tee hinges; 1520 bdls m s round bars; 956 bdls m s rounds; 82 pcs marble; 500 bags whitlings; 103 cases window glass; 135 bdls steel tees; 254 bdls m s round rods.

From Aden: 52 cases needles.

From Baltimore: 28 bdls cnd goods.

From Charente: 48 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux: 99 cases cognac.

From Middlesbrough: 69 bags iron washers; 40 bags zinc oxide; 226 nis steel angles; 55 nis steel flats; 120 nis steel plates; 40 bags magnesium plastic

From Rotterdam: 60 cases cheese; 38 csks colours.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Our sugar market for Java Forward positions improved by about 2 to 2 1/2 annas per cwt. owing to some buying interest from outports. Java Market remained steady and fair quantity is reported to have sold for India by exporters at considerably below 'Niwas' limits.

Indian Sugar Market ruled quiet in the early part of the week and steady during the latter part of the week. Prices on the whole remained unchanged.

Arrivals of Indian Sugar in Bombay during ten months)from Jan. to Oct.) in 1937 estimated at about 8,14,270 bags, as compared with 7,55,783 bags during the same period of 1936.

Imports of Sugar in British India for 9 months (from Jan to Sept) 1937 estimated at about 11,000 tons (6,000 Java and 5,000 others) as against 34,000 and 1,25,000 tons during the same period of 1936 and 1935 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 65,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt nominal.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-10-0
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 11-1-0 to 11-11-0
Tone steady.

HASTY UNLOADING IN TIN MARKET

Industrial Setback

(From our special Correspondent.)

Singapore, Nov. 6.

In my last report I have concluded that the market still proceeds with uncertainty and uneasiness amid the optimistic trend of London. It was a black Monday to many of the Speculators as usual and hastily unloaded as the proposed recovery dimed in. On top of this the Consumers also played their usual "Holding off" tactics, prices moved down, and towards the close of the week under review tin locally quoted dol 95 per picul, the lowest for the last six months, and below £200. Tin after a period of semi-collapse, retained a steady attitude but no energy has yet shown, and lower levels yet seen indicated. The Technical position as far as the Transatlantic counters are concerned is still to be viewed with alarms. Until convincing proofs is forthcoming from the present recession, the question as to whether or not the Malaise of the world's market is the first indication of a major Industrial set back remains still in the dark. Unfavourable advises from Wall Street together with deterioration in the political situation (at Brussels) caused the Panic in London metal Exchange. Tin as I said above specially shot down.

TIN COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the International Tin Committee specially convened at the request of Bolivia on the 25th. October 1937 it was suggested that there would be holding a further meeting on 10th December when a definite pronouncement will be made for the proposed cut of Export quota by 25 per cent for the first quarter of 1938 to 85 per cent (the current quota is 110 per cent). Malayan producers jointly with the D.E.I. producers stand indignant towards the cut, and statistically rules out. Their reasons are:—The statistical analysis of world Tin production for September was 19,000 tons, (August 17,200 tons) the total up to August 31st 175,580 tons as compared to 192,863 tons for the same period of 1936. The consumption also has increased correspondingly. United States of America consummed for the same period 13 per cent plus, United Kingdom 18 1/2 per cent plus. Russia 37 per cent plus, Germany 17 1/2 per cent plus, and Japan 22 per cent plus. The analysis described the world Tin plate production for the eight Months ended August 31st. 1937 4,113,000 tons as compared with the same period of 1936, 3,373,000 tons showing an increase of 740,000 tons, an increased percentage of 21.94. Under the prevailent statistic estimation, the Experts hold out that the present world stocks of tin ought to reach 30,000 tons, but is estimated to be at 22,000 tons (minus by 8,000 tons) Thus is evident that the present world stock is well below by 12 1/2 per cent to normal.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

Now that the Gold scare has been squashed for a while and Franc (French) appears to be making some attempt towards the restoration of confidence. To many Economists and Industrialists, it seems that the only obstacle to the Revival of International Trade is the possible threat of World war. Thus the outlook for the future has to be described in a tone of very cautious anticipation, can not expect the present old year to say "Au-revoir" to all concerned in Production and Commerce comfortably. The rising Commodity Values. The increasing cost of Living and Wages, are going to make it difficult for the Industry to make profits, and earn margins for the share holders and Speculators.

Speculators will find that they have been engaged in the old habit of skinning the bear before siezing. The present pit of Stocks and share markets seem to be bottomless all on a headlong rush. The political anxiety being said to be the prime cause. The Exchange uncertainty lend support to Bullion Operators of Stocks, buying Gold as means of conserving the resources against shares. Thus gold demand would be continued which is expected or possible to be increased, until the political situation has taken a turn for the better Given firm commodity values and a cautious revival of foreign lending the stage is set for a long spell of Industrial prosperity, if all the dictators will give the World a resting Peace from war like alarms. All the forecast of the present prosperity only make apprehensions doubled about the extent of the reactions which are supposed to be immutable of course slump after Boom is the part of the Universal Scheme.

In conclusion there is no real slump in Industry. The current and on rushing change of outlook in the United States of America and its repercussions in the development of World Trade has little on the Industrial side to account for the behaviour of Wall Street, for there is still ample scope for development of the Capital goods industries in Building, machinery, Etc. There is done no mechanical adjustments in the economic machine, or not at all overdue. Thus the present recession is only Psychological or Political.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 5th November 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	131,31,90,000
(b) In Burma	5,91,98,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	103,32,20,000
(b) In Burma	4,95,21,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	6,33,32,000
(b) In Burma	3,28,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	13,000
(b) In Burma	19,54,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	1,82,77,000
(b) In Burma	1,46,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin.—	
(a) In India	29,19,000
(b) In Burma	1,29,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	21,42,74,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	101,84,11,000
(b) In Burma	4,49,06,000
6. Bills Discounted—	
(a) In India	4,94,42,000
(b) In Burma	27,86,000

HEAVY PROFESSIONAL SELLING IN WHEAT

Favourable Australian Crop Reports

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 42 (46-4). Rozario 38 (40.9).

Chicago:—Dec. 86 1/2 (unquoted) May 86 7/8 (96 1/4).

Liverpool:—Dec. 96 3/8 (104 1/4) March 92 (99 1/8).

Winnipeg:—Dec. 108 (unquoted).

Karachi:—Nov. 29-2-0 (29-12-3) July 26-14-6 (28-0-0).

Hapur:—Mangsir 2-15-5 (2-15-8) Jeth 2-13-8 (2-15-9).

Bombay:—Jan. 3-5-3 (5-6-9) May 9-0-0 (5-2-6).

Calcutta:—May 3-11-5 (3-14-3).

Amritsar:—Mangsir 3-1-10 (32-2-37) Har (2-15-8).

Lyallpur:—Mangsir 3-1-3 (3-3-0) Har 2-12-9 (2-14-10).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review closed sharply declining with the result that the prices suffered a heavy loss. The bearish winter wheat acreage, heavy professional selling and liquidations, reports of helpful rains in Kansas, considerable Russian offerings, favourable Australian crop reports and lower foreign cables; all contributed to the weak sentiment. Chicago was the worst sufferer of the international markets and Hapur of the upcountry centres and the prices in both the markets gave way as the week progressed.

MOFUSSIL MARKETS.

The mofussil markets during the early part of the week developed an easier tone. They had been mainly under the influence of foreign values and weather reports in Southern Hemisphere which on the whole had been very favourable. Hapur stock holders who have been still overstocked sold a very large amount of business in the Punjab and the bears remained predominating in the Punjab markets but the later half was marked by slightly steady tone which was attributed to good trade demand from the consuming centres. Acting mainly on this bullish factor the prices at the highest touched 2-15-8 quoted for Mangsir and the lowest 2-14-3. Thus the market registered a total fall of 1/5 per maund. Price variations were ranged within a very narrow range. It was noteworthy that the near positions had ruled buoyantly steady while the far off ruled heavily declining which were respectively due to the good trade demand and favourable crop prospects. Trading was done on a fairly good scale. Throughout the week there had been a very encouraging export inquiry chiefly from Calcutta and Bhagalpur. The week's exports amounted to 48 Khattis. Only yesterday about 17 Khattis were dispatched to Calcutta and other eastern centres. The total stock stands reduced at 1302 Khattis equivalent to 39711 tons roughly. At Lyallpur arrivals and the stocks have considerably diminished. Chief buyers were the millers and the military.

Almost every day closing was steady at Bombay, the easy sentiment characterized the week. The operators in view of the pessimistic trend in the market did not show any active interest in making fresh commitments but contrarily sold a heavy lot at Karachi and other upcountry centres in order to realize profit. Price variations were of narrow type and less important. The market during the week registered declines for all positions. Shipment was relatively small. The stock under the port authorities is estimated at about 8000 tons only. Interest in flour business has been receded in Calcutta where the average of daily receipts is about 400 tons.

KARACHI WEAK.

During the week under review every opening at Karachi was weak in sympathy with the bearish oversea cables. But during the mid sessions market would show steadiness which was principally encouraged by exporters buying as well as Punjab commission houses buying. Higher Liverpool opening cables also gave further support to the market. The undertone was bearish. The highest touched during the week 29-6-6 quoted for Dec. and the lowest 29-2-3. Trading was done on a fairly good side. Spot sales totalled about 59,000 bags which were bought by the European exporters and the local millers. Export demand was encouraging and was much facilitated owing to the easier freight along with the firmness of near positions in Liverpool. There was some November liquidation. Total arrivals since April 1, to Oct. 6 are assessed to 5,035,314 bags while the exports during the same period neared about 3,895,535 bags. The surplus stock is estimated to be aggregated over 1,130,779 bags and is further increased by the upcountry arrivals.

During the week ending Nov. 8, the North East monsoon remained active from South West Bay to South East Arabian Sea. Through of low pressure in central Arabian sea has been apparently moved away to westerly direction. Western disturbance caused local thundershowers in extreme north and a few dust storms or North West Frontier. Hailstorms were also reported to have occurred in Benares and Ghazipur districts where the crops have been widely damaged. U. P. and Punjab crops are brightly flourishing and good outturn is expected.

FALL IN PRICES.

The international markets during the week remained easy which resulted in a percipitous fall in the prices. The responsible factors that caused the bearish sentiment were: Fears of Australian crop pressure, heavy Russian shipments which induced general liquidation and spot less selling, scattered selling following scattered showers in parts of South West, disappointing business in flour section, beneficial rains in Kansas and moisture in winter wheat belt.

Both Australian and Argentine had had good weather and it is expected that the former would also increase its harvest over the last year. A rumour was current in Chicago that winter wheat area was in urgent need of soaking rains which according to a report was adjudicated to be untrue. The weather has been quite favourable to the crops. A cablegram from the general secretary, I. I. of Agr. of Rome (Italy) places the estimates of area under wheat in Argentine during the current season at 19,275,000 acres as against 17,503,000 acres last year.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES

New York, Nov. 12.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1936
Total in sight,	8,916	860	7,489	571
(excluding linters),				
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other				
American (excluding linters),	2,378	286	2,845	282
Export from U. S. Ports,	2,106	288	1,916	119
Of which to Japan,	96	6	504	26
Of which to China,	17	4	5	—
Of which to Great Britain,	646	94	301	26
Of which to Germany,	367	55	291	15
Stock at New York,	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports,	—	3,234	—	2,864
Stock at U. S. Interior towns,	—	2,385	—	2,342
World's Visible supply,	—	8,750	—	8,363
Of which American cotton,	—	7,199	—	6,554
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters),	3,698	358	4,118	419
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	4,439	282	3,877	289

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

In jutes there was practically nothing fresh to report. Although the rates ruled steady, business was no doubt very meagre.

Coals continued to maintain stead, feature, although business is somewhat restricted. In teas, there was rather a neglected market. In miscellaneous section, apart form the enquiry of its chief speculative stocks there is practically very little to report in this section. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/10.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 123.

Railway:—Mayurbhanj 72.

Cottons:—New Victoria ordy 1/7.

Coals:—Aldin 5/1; Borrea coal 17/4; Bengal 375; Bengal Nagpur 31/4 small odd lot; Burrakur 18/4; Dhemo main 14/2; Equitable 42/2; Ghusick and Muslia 5/9; Hurriladih 19; Khas Kajora 13/6; New Bansdeopur 15/8; New Beerbhoom 24/10; Nazira 10/10; Singaran A. 1/4; North Damuda 8; Standard 35/8 small odd lots.

Jutes:—Alliance 214; Auckland 172; Anglo-India 330 small lots; Barnagore 134/8. Bally 182; Champdany 155; Dalhousie 309 small lots A; Howrah 52; Hukumchand 9/10; Lansdowne 163; National 21/10 small lot; New Central 282 small lot; Presidency 3/15; Rameswara pref 10/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/15; Consolidated tin 7/6; Indian copper 2/15; Rhodesia copper 2/7; Bengal telephone ordy 20/8; Hukumchand steel ordy 11/8 small lot; do defd 3/8; Indian Malleable Casting defd 3; Indian iron 44/-; Indian Standard Wagon pref 126 small lot; Steel corporation 8; Steel corporation pref 84; British India corporation ordy 4/1; Dunlop rubber 18/4; Kalimpong Ropeway 13/4; Rohtas Industries 10; do pref 125/8 small odd lot; British Burma petrol 5/3; British Ceylon corporation 7/2; Midnapore Zemindary 87; India General Navigation ordy 115/8; Belsund 3/8; Sriganga 9/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 27/4; Hasimara 46/6 —A. P.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of October 1937, 40,741 tons of ore were mined, including 126 tons of High Grad Ore. 35,400 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,415 tons of Leady Concentrates.

13,082 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 242 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,462 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
6,375 tons Refined Lead
505,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,887 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7 ounces of Silver, 3.45 per cent Lead, 57.7 per cent Zinc

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 5,965 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 285 tons Speiss were also produced.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

'Issued by The Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Khadi.

	Rs. as. ps. Per lb.
Tata	0 7 6
Textile	0 7 9
Bradbury	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	0 7 3
Sassoon	0 7 3
Century	0 7 6
Toyo Podar	0 7 9
Simplex	0 7 3
Madhusudan	0 7 4-1/2

Long Cloth (full weight in. 36.35) 92-1/2 93-1/2

	Per lb.
Mahal Brand	0 10 0
Madari Brand	0 9 9
Uttam Kheti	0 9 0
Daud Saheb	0 9 9
Hindustan 8005	
Hindustan 8765	0 10 6

Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5302, 5303.

	Per lb.
Western	0 8 0
Hindustan	0 8 0
Century	0 8 0
Kurla	0 10 0
Idsu	0 10 0

Long Cloth X Quality.

Appollo	0 9 7½
Century	0 9 6
Jam	0 10 9
Textile	0 9 1
Spring	0 9 1
Madhusudan	0 9 7½
Victoriya	0 9

Long Cloth Satin Calander 34-42 In

	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 9 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	0 9 1½
Pehlad Siwala	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	0 9 6
Western 92½-92½	0 9 3
Circus Horse)	0 9 1½
Madhusudan	0 9 1½
Tijuri	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	0 9 0
Sundri	0 9 3
Jubily	0 8 4½

Hight Class Long Cloth. (Eden Mill).

	Rs. as. ps. per Piece.
3651-357	6 9 0
9621-656	6 3 0
1200-181	5 14 0
542-352	7 3 0
4161-657	6 12 0
1400-191	6 4 0
548-353	7 11 0
9191-658	7 4 0

Long Cloth Vegitable.

	Per lb.
Apollo	0 8 10½
Idsu	0 8 10½
Sentury	0 8 7½
Madhusudan	0 8 9
Moon	0 0 0
Union	0 0 0
Hindustan	0 8 0

Salita.

1215 Idsu	0 8 6
1215 Shri Nivas	0 0 0
1215 Madhusudan	0 8 6
1215 Sassoon	0 8 6
AAA Billi	7 6 0
6200	0 0 0

Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard.

	Per lb.
Spring Mill (Balance)	0 10 6
Crown	0 10 8
Western	0 0 0
Hindustan	0 10 13
Barsi	0 0 0

Dhoties 10 Yards.

	Per lb.
Spring Mill (Balance)	0 9 5
Hindustan	0 10 8
Barsi	0 0 0
Western	0 0 0
Crown 4310	0 10 3

Gin Coloured.

	per Piece.
B 1515 Ratilal	7 14 0
1415 Ratilal	7 1 0
1414 Khajuri	0 0 0
779	
4141	8 10 0
979 Kohinoor	7 2 0
1579 Century	0 0 0
M. B. W.	8 4 0

Dhoti Mahin 44x10.

	Rs. as. ps. per Piece.
115 Hirji Kurla	0 0 0
115 Victoria	1 4 6
2142 Western	1 6 6

Loped Big Size.

	Per lb.
Crown	0 9 6
Hindustan	0 9 4½
Apollo	0 9 3
Edsoo	0 9 3
Spring	0 9 4½
Tex	0 9 4½
Century	0 9 3
Union	0 0 0
Madhusudan	0 9 3

Loped Small Size.

	Per lb.
Century	0 9 0
Madhusudan	0 0 0
Tex	0 9 1½
Spring	0 9 1½

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.

	Per lb.
9712 Kamala	0 10 3
8712 Madhusudan	0 10 4
5250 E. Keshri	2 1 1½
8712 Kalyan	0 10 6
8712 Shri Nivas	0 10 4
9350 Dhanraj	0 0 0
8750 Dhanraj	0 0 0
9250 Kohinoor	2 4 6
8550 Dhaaraj	0 0 0
6450 Madhusudan	2 1 0

MORADABAD BYE-ELECTION

Muslim League Candidates' Move Against Congress Nominee

MORADABAD, (By Mail.)

The Moradabad District North-West Mohammadan Rural bye-election to the U. P. Assembly is arousing keen interest throughout the province. Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived here to-day.

Choudhri Himayatullah, one of the two candidates against the Congress nominee, Moulana Bashir Ahmad Bhatta, has applied to-day for the withdrawal of his security, thus leaving only Mr. Akhtar Hussain Khan to oppose Moulana Bhatt[illegible].

Mr. Akhtar Hussain has been adopted to-day as t[illegible] official Muslim League candidate.

Moulana Mohammad Ismail, M. L. A., (U. P.) Assembly has resigned his membership of the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

COIMBATORE STRIKE SITUATION

Giri's Talks With Police Officer And Collector

COIMBATORE, Nov. 13.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, again met several workers to-day, and had a heart to heart talk with them, explaining the Government 'communique' issued recently on the Labour policy.

The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police also discuss the strike situation with the Minister.—A.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8)

[illegible] take no precautions to prevent the British from jumping on to the Franco band waggon and grabbing the best seat. The Prime Minister's statement agreeing to give recognition to General Franco has driven men like Vernon Bartlett, to the conclusion that other democratic countries of Europe will think that in view of Britain's attitude towards Franco it was of no use to make further efforts to help the legitimate Spanish Government.

Anglo-German Diplomatic Moves

Meanwhile, there is a report in London that Herr von Ribbentrop has been appointed German Ambassador in Rome and in that capacity he will sign this afternoon the German-Italo-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact. This change of appointment is now a matter of considerable international importance. Recalling his many errors as Ambassador in London a correspondent says that Herr von Ribbentrop was never able to understand that Great Britain could not be dragged into a Holy War against Communism. His errors also contributed to turn him in spite of his desire to secure closer Anglo-German friendship, into an important obstacle to it. It is also common knowledge in diplomatic circles that the existence of the Ribbentrop office in Berlin, which has been a sort of duplication of the German Foreign Office, has damaged relations between Britain and Germany, since these two German departments frequently spoke on foreign affairs in such different idioms that the impression was created in British and other circles that frank discussion with Germany had become impossible. The manifold activities of this Ribbentrop office have recently been curtailed, but not enough to remove British suspicions of its propagandist activities. The belief held here by people in close touch with German affairs is that the new Ambassador to Britain is likely to be Herr von Hassel, who has for several years been Ambassador in Rome.

In commenting on the transfer of Herr von Ribbentrop from London to Rome, this morning's "News Chronicle" says that no Englishman will shed any special tears on the transference since Ribbentrop has not been a success. "For one thing, he lacked tact", declares the "News Chronicle". "For another, his gift of believing only what he wanted to believe kept him out of touch with English circles which would have given him a much better idea of what the average Englishman was thinking. He could hardly have remained Ambassador in London while signing the pact between Germany, Italy and Japan, which is so plainly a pact unfriendly to this country. His departure therefore, though sudden, is [illegible] opportune."

The Deputy Superintendent of the Barh Municipality has been further renewed till March 31, 1938.

Bombay Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MILLS BUYING ANTICIPATING PROCESSING TAX

U. S. Congress To Pass Measures To Push Business

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

On Friday the New York Cotton Exchange was inactive but prices kept very steady largely in sympathy with the wheat and stock markets and on evidences that the administration was more disposed to co-operate with business with buying from Bombay and Liverpool.

There was a better feeling on expectations that the Congress will pass measure in order to push business. The special session is committed to acreage restriction and Mills are buying anticipating processing tax.

The New York cotton market opened steady and prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and also on New Orleans and local buying with contracts still scarce as very little cotton is being sold in the south. The market later reacted partially on realising. Spot demand was small and finally short covering appeared.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of 1 point with December 7.87 which was the lowest level. There was steady buying from Liverpool and Bombay which improved prices by 13 points from the opening level and December was quoted 8.00 which was the highest level. Later on there was some realising but short covering and the market closed at a rise of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 8.13c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 8.14c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 4.58. Speculative interest was small pending Washington developments. Prices eased on hedge selling. Later straddle selling met with local short covering and the market closed at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.63d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady. Giza futures closed 23 to 2 points up with Spot 5 points higher at 7.38d. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices improved 9 points at 6.19d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also steady with a scattered buying. Sakels futures improved 2 to 5 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 5 to 8 points.

BULLS ACTIVE

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—"Prominent local operators were liberal sellers. At night hectic buying by option dealers and the Bazaar resulted in a further sharp advance absorbing heavy liquidation of stale long accounts by leading operators.

Since the publication of the Bureau with its larger crop estimates of 18,243,000 bales, the local market has advanced over Rs. 10 per candy and America about 42 points. The advance appears mainly to be due to heavy short covering and some speculative buying especially by local operators in overseas markets.

This has been stimulated by reports that more cotton is now going into loan, and the strong belief that something may be done at the special session of Congress on Monday to stimulate American trade and maintain prices.

Whilst we do not wish to belittle the Administration's efforts in the way of crop control and revival of trade we feel that in the absence of necessary finance and prospects of additional taxation it is going to prove an exceedingly difficult problem and the trade in general appears sceptical as to the results.

Prominent local operators who strongly resisted the decline below Rs. 155 are now reported to have liquidated most of their holdings and are said to be less disposed to support prices. The contention is that there is no evidence of trade following the recent recovery and should the various measures before Congress drag on for sometime a feeling of general disappointment will set in.

Despite considerable foreign buying Wall Street closed quiet with many operators reducing their holdings pending President Roosevelt's message to Congress on Monday."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (11-18 a.m.)	8.00+14
New York December lowest (10 a.m.)	7.87+01
Liverpool January highest	4.60+01
Liverpool January lowest	4.56—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Rather better feeling caused by expectation Congress measures will pass measure in order to push business think market a good purchase on reactions.

Market advancing due to general foreign buying and influenced by better speculative sentiment.

Market influenced by better speculative sentiment offerings light market seems waiting to sell if prices advance think well of taking profits on any further upturns don't think the improvement will last.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Foreign buying believed to be against sales Bombay. Better undertone."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Developments in Brazil likely to upset American sentiment also Treasury insistence on importance of balanced budget tends to restrict loan expenditure. Renewed downward movement likely.

Market steady on Indian buying and strength of Bombay prices. Limited contracts. Market awaiting Congress opening on Monday.

Market is without any special feature but there is less 'hedge' selling. Lancashire yarn trade shows signs of improving.

Market remains virtually dead-locked. Strong holding movement in America an' Egypt continues with the help of Government finance while trade adopting hand to mouth buying policy. Opinions in Washington on Farm Legislation still so divergent that enactment Bill during Special Session doubtful.

New York: Administration proposals favourably received Special Session committed to acreage restriction, Mills buying anticipating processing tax. Would advise purchases.

Rather better feeling is caused by expectation that Congress will pass measure in order to push business. Think market a good purchase on reaction.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

December	7.85
January	7.89
March	7.95
May	8.00
July	8.05
October	8.15
October	8.15
Middling Spot	8.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

December	7.98
January	8.00
March	8.06
Middling Spot	8.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,00
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

November	4.51
December	4.54
January	4.57
February	4.60
March	4.63
April	4.66
May	4.69
June	4.70
July	4.72
August	4.73
September	4.75
October	4.77
Novembe r	4.78
Middling Spot	4.66
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
January	4.56
March	4.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

F. G. F. Spot	8.43

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.78
Fine Good (Good Staple)	3.93
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.08
OOMRA.	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	3.93
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.08
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.23
BENGAL.	
Good	3.39
Fully Good	3.49
Fine	3.64

LONDON SEEDS.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. tons. £12-13-9 November Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton. £15-0-0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. ton. £15-5-0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. £14-5-0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. ton. £14-0-0 Nov/Dec. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. 41/6 Jan/Feb. Sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. 45/6 November Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. 42/ November Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months Market rate	5/8 p.c. to 11/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day loan	1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market loan	[illegible] p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON

Heavy Speculative Selling

Bombay, Nov 13

Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 164/8 for Broach A/M delivery.

Much to the disappointment of local bulls, the market opened easy at Rs. 162/12 and improved to Rs. 163 on scattered buying but again declined to Rs. 161/12 on heavy speculative selling.

It is said that about 10 mills in Ahmedabad are on strike and the improvement in New York yesterday was due to local buying. Thus the situation was discouraging and there was more inclination to sell. Some operators are heavily long and our prices are unduly high. Japan is not likely to buy in the near future.

Later on the market was quiet with a small turnover and the session closed at 3 p.m. being "Kartiki Ekadashi" as under:—

Broach A/M	161 8 0
Oomra D/J	144 4 0
Oomra March	145 8 0
Bengal D/J	129 4 0
Bengal March	128 12 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

M. G. Bengal—	
Superfine	146
Fine	143
F. Good	140
Good	137

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Bengal Fine New 141/46
C. P. 1 New 163 Nov. +14 Dec +10
C. P. 2 New 156 Nov. +10 Dec. +5
Arvi Nov. +10 Dec. +5
Berar New 153 Old 121/31 Nov. +7 Dec. +3
Khandesh New 150 Old 116/21 Nov. +5 Dec. —5
Jalna/Sailu Old 121/26
Burwah Sanavad Old. 121/31
Mathia Old. 86/106
Broach Old. 151/55
Punjab 4 F. Nov. +12/13
Punjab 289F. Nov. +62/65
Sind 4 F. New 177/79 Nov. +12/14
Sind N.T. New 213/15 Nov. +48/50
Dec. Mr/Ap.
Kampala New 308/18 Dec. +125

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		613
Barsi and Nagar		767
Berar	46	125
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomars	46	1,553
Dholera		1,465
N.-W. Provinces		459
Sind-Punjab	651	37,265
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		4,668
Westerns-Northerns		723
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American	159	317
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,115	72,046
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		268
Total	4,693	121,991

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	397	19,251
Japan and China		53,724
Coast Ports	2	17,115
Up-country by Rail		63,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		909
Total	399	154,452

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 12-11-37	4439000	3877000
Receipts Yesterday 12-11-37	93000	62000
Exports to date 12-11-31	2166000	1916000
Stock at Ports 12-11-37	3234000	2864000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-11-37	2365000	2342000
Stock at Liverpool 12-11-37	781000	801000
Visible Supply 12-11-37	7199000	6554000
Quantity in sight 12-11-37	8016000	7420000
Quantity out of sight 12-11-37	3698000	4118000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 11th November	2,436
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	117,023
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	112,566
Increase	4,457

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 152 January 155 March 163 May 167 at cross rate 4.98 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 164/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.72 Rs. 41 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 164/8 New York May 8.11 Rs. 16 1/2 at cross rate 4.98 5/16

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 13

November	224.00+90
January	224.70+130
February	224.70+170
March	224.90+200
May	224.20+200

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Nov 13

December	51.70+50
January	52.50+70

LONDON EXCHANGES.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.98.50
Paris	147.21
Berlin	12.36
Madrid	79.00
Amsterdam	9.01-1/4
Brussels	29.36-1/2
Milan	94.75
Berne	21.62
Bangne	108.25

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 13

London gold prices advanced 3d. to £7-0-4 1/2 and Paris London Exchange rate was 14 points up at 147.18. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.98 5/16 London silver prices were unchanged. Bears coverer and business was small. Later on there were sellers at fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 5 points up. The local market was steady with a slightly better enquiry for gold.

GOLD

Ready	34 9 9
Kartak	34 10 0
Magsar	34 10 3

SILVER

Ready	50 7 0
Kartak	50 8 0
Magsar	50 9 6

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-4

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov 12

November	44.70+05
December	44.90+05
March	44.60+05

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 13

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£47-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0

Tone: Steady.

London Metals

London, Nov 12

Copper	£41 13 9
Lead	£17 17 6
Spelter	£16 18 9
Tin	£199 10 0

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bar gold valued at Rs. 18,06,462 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday November 13.

The s.s. Ranpura, which sailed for China and Japan on Friday, carried bar gold worth Rs. 51,614 for Colombo.

The s.s. Strathnavar, which sailed for London on Saturday, carried bar gold valued at Rs. 12,92,699 for London and Rs. 6,43,963 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The s.s. Tairea, which sailed on Wednesday for Durban, carried bar gold worth, Rs. 18,186 for Mombasa.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,05,83,85,700.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 13

Wheat markets were strong on general short covering following frost damage reports in Argentine. The latest Argentine cable states that the weather is fair and cool. The frost damage is considerable in Pampa and Buenos Aires but it is difficult to calculate. It is possibly one million tons but it is believed that other reports of two million tons are exaggerated, while linseed has lost probably ten per cent. The local market was very steady with improved demand and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 12 0
Wheat January	5 6 6
Wheat May	5 2 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Nov. 12.

December	£12-10.

Groundnuts & Seeds

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	31 14 0
Highest	31 14 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Closing	31 9 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 3 0
Highest	33 3 6
Lowest	32 14 6
Closing	33 2 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 8 0
Highest	18 10 6
Lowest	18 5 0
Closing	18 7 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Nov. 12.

December	100 1/4d.
March	97 1/4d.
May	96 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 12.

December	dol0.92 3/4.
May	dol 0.92 7/8.
July	dol 0.87 3/4.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 5-4-6.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 5-5-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 12.

December	2.37+1.
March	2.39+2.
May	2.41+-.
July	2.42 unchgd.

London Sugar

London, Nov 12

March	sh.6 2 3/4d.

LONDON OIL.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/6 November Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/6 Jan/April Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
LONDON, Nov. 13.

SSmoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-5/16 Sellers.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, November 13

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/5
3 per cent 1951/54 102/6
4 per cent 1941 103/14
[illegible] per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
5 per cent 1939/44 105/1
5 per cent 1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 108/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/10
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974 109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/12 and declined to Rs. 98/10. Cash quotation is two annas higher. Tone steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 13

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling I T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 7/8
Bank's buying T T 264 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,102
Bank's buying T T 1,122
JAPAN—
Banks selling I T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 7/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 7/8
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.98.25 12th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 13th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 13th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 13th instant
Java London 8.99 13th instant
London Paris 147.18 12th instant
London Belgium 29.36 1/4 12th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 3/4 12th instant
London Berlin 12.36 12th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 12th instant
London New York 4.98.47 12th instant
London Amsterdam 9.01 1/4 12th instant
London Italy 94.75 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-1 1/2 11th instant
Gold £7-0-4 1/2 12th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 11th instant
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 12th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Nov 12

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding loans 1960/90	112 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	58/9

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Common	8
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent 'A'	44
Amer Forn Pow Gold D 5 per cent	58
Amer Forn Pow Prfd 7 per cent	28
Amer Super Power	1 1/4
Elec Power and Lt 7 per cent Prfd	48
Electric Bond Common	12
Int Tel and Tel	7
Northern S Power 'A'	15
American Tel and Tel	150
Western Union Telgm	30
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	13
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	40
New York Central Railway	20
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Prfd	94
Westinghouse Airbrake	28
Amer Tob B	72
Graham Page	2
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1939 Deb	84
Curtis Wright	4
Continental Motor	1
Imperial Oil of Canada	18
Westvaco Chlorine	15
Amer Locomotive	20 1/2
RCA 3 1/2 per cent Prfd	56
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Prfd 'A'	80
Columbia Gas 5 per cent Deb 1952	94 1/2
Lowes Incor 6 1/2 per cent Cum Prfd	103
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Cum. 1st Pref	91 3/8
Gillette Safety Razor Pfd (dol 5 Convertible)	63 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	53
Crucible Steel	33
Ludlum Steel	21
United States Steel	59 1/2
Amer Car Foundry	24
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	9
United S Smelting	64
Youngstown Sheet	41
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	44 1/2
Chrysler Motors	76
General Motors XD	40
General Electric	42. 1/2
American Radiator	14
Socony Oil	16 1/4
National Distillers	23
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	30
Amer Smelting	52
Sun Life of Canada BID	450
Douglas Aircraft	35
Amer Can	90 1/4
Tokyo Elec 6 per cent	60 1/2
Sharron Steel	18
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
Amer Tel and Tel 3 1/4 per cent 1961	100
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/4 per cent 1996	95
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	65
Consd. Mining and Smelt of Canada	53
Nroth American Lt. and Pow 5 1/2 per cent Deb 1956 'A'	86
Imperial Oil of Canada declared a dividend of 25c; extra dividend of 37 1/2 c.	

Magma Copper declared a div of dol. 1.25, New York Central 9 months earnings dol 1.12. Brokers Loan down 23 million dollars. Car Loadings down 28,000 units. U. S. Steel Corporation working 40 per cent of capacity. Prices holding, considerable profit-taking well taken, outlook still good. Turnover 2 million shares.

Long Liquidation On Stock Exchange

STEEL AND COTTON SHARES QUIET

Absence Of Buying Support

BOMBAY: November 13.

The Share Bazar was quiet to-day with general long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any important support and the tone of the market was quiet.

It was reported that the strike was spreading in Ahmedabad Mills and about ten mills were affected. These reports discouraged buyers and there was some realising in Cotton Mill shares.

Tata Steel shares were also easy and there was no less inclination to buy. The attendance was thin and now-a-days it is becoming a fashion to keep the market quiet on Saturdays.

It is generally believed that the market was becoming overbought and to-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market.

The Sino-Japanese tension is likely to continue and iron and steel prices are not likely to decline. Although Bulls and Bears are trying their best to get control over the market, the international industrial outlook is likely to improve.

The U. S. Congress is to meet on Monday and the Presidential message will clarify the situation and outline the prospective policy of the administration.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1052 and declined to Rs. 1042 Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 270. Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 365 and Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 110. Swadeshi Mills opened at Rs 300 and eased off to Rs. 295.

Associated Cements opened at Rs. 153 and closed at Rs. 152-8, while Andhras were easy at Rs. 1582-8. Tata Powers were steady at Rs 1497.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,600 and after advancing to Rs. 1605 declined to Rs. 1582 and improved to Rs. 1587-8. Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 350.

Bellapurs were quiet at Rs. 188 and Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 256. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 757.

TEXTILE SHARES.
BOMBAY, November 13

	Rs. As.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	401 8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1042 8
100 CENTURY	270 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	301 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	251 4
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110 0
250 David	75 -
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	465 0
1 E.D Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	155 0
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	220 0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1720 0
100 Indore	75 10
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	150 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	365 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	640 0
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1365 0
250 Model	55 8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126 4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	315 0
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46 4
100 Phoenix (nil)	295 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2210 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	110 0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	295 0
Swan	120 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915 -
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1.595
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393 2
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	147 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	126 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 8 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	152 8
INSURANCE	
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	1. 12
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 12
200 Oriental (125)	4650 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 13
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,582 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 2
50 BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	128 2
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	271 -
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	158 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 13

Bombay Dyeing (1062/8) 1052 1042 1050 1047 1052 1045 1050 1042
Century (278/12) 272 270 272 268 270
Central India (308/12) 305 303 306 303 301
Kohinoor (372/8) 367 366 365
New Great (320) 316 315 317 315
Simplex (111/14) 111 109 110
Swadeshi (302/8) 300 297 300 295
Associated Cement (154) 153 152 152/8
Andhra (1585) 1590 1582/8
Tata Hydro (158/12) 158/12
Tata Power (1501/4) 1495 1500 1492 1497
Tram Ord (127/13) 127/8 128/2
T Steel Defd (1620) 1600 1592 1605 1595 1597 1582 1585 1587
T Steel Ord (354/8) 351 350/8 352/8 350/8 351/8 349/8 350
Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/8) 167/4
Bellapur (188/12) 192 187 188
B. Steam (252/8) 253 251 255 256
B Burma (761/4) 757 761 757 760 756 757

1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8) 1,497 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij 950 0
100 C. Province 97 4
100 Dhond Baramati 104 4
100 Gujarat 97 0
100 Mandra Bhon 37 0
100 Pachora Jamner 94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj 99 8
500 Tapti Valley 765 0

MININGS

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) 10 0
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6) 2 14
[illegible] Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1) 44 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) 70 0
[illegible] DFD (Rs. 36-3-6) 1587 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 16) 350 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) 322 8
[illegible] BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6) 188 2
[illegible] Bbay Suite Dep (Rs. 13-12) 876 4
[illegible] STEAM (Rs. 13-12) 256 4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12) 757 8
50 D Conty. (Rs. 8) 253 8
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil) 4 15 6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8) 101 0
100 I. BLEACHINGG (Rs. 3) 152 8
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2) 50 8
100 I. Radio Defd. (12) 527 8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15) 450 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25) 780 0
[illegible] PER CON (Rs. 2-15) 91 8
15 Scindia 27 2
25 Tata Oil Mill 34 8

PREFERENCE

7 p.c Andhra Valley 1,515 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 285 10
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) 75 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) 537 8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st 108 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd 103 0
7 p.c Tata Hydro 150 10
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power XD 1.557 8
6 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 202 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 167 4
7 p.c Vishnu 703 12

DEBENTURES

[illegible] p.c Andhra Valley 101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley 109 0
4 p.c Bom Telephone 52 0
[illegible] p.c Sholapur 83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro 109 6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Wheat	2,253 cwts.
Linseed	2,046 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	25 cwts.
Gingellyseed	34 cwts.
Poppyseed	193 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,641 cwts.
Rice	19,433 cwts.
Myrabolliams	1,754 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,754 cwts.
Gram	923 cwts.
Joowar	58 cwts.
Maize	110 cwts.
Barley	60 cwts.
Bajree	1,372 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,466 cwts.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 9-1/4

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Regd. No B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1937

Four-Fold Responsibility Of Congress Ministers

Mahatma Looks At A.I.C.C. Resolutions

Holds Decision On Mysore Is "Ultra Vires" Of Policy Of Non-Interference

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Congress Ministers have a four-fold responsibility. As an individual a Minister is primarily responsible to his constituents. If he is satisfied that he no longer enjoys their confidence or that he has changed the views for which he was elected, he resigns. Collectively the Ministers are responsible to the majority of the legislators who, by a no-confidence vote or similar means, may any moment drive them out of office. But a Congress Minister owes his position and responsibility to his Provincial Congress Committee and the A.I.C.C. also. So long as all these four bodies act in co-ordination. Ministers have smooth sailing in the discharge of their duty.

MINISTRIES IN A.I.C.C.

The recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. showed, however, that some of its members were not at all in accord with the Congress Ministries, specially that of C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister of Madras. Healthy, well-informed, balanced criticism is the ozone of public life. A most democratic Minister is likely to go wrong without ceaseless watch from the public. But the resolution moved in the A.I.C.C. criticising the Congress Ministries, and still more the speeches, were wide of the mark. The critics had not cared to study the facts. They had not before them C. Rajagopalachari's reply. They knew that he was most eager to come and answer his critics. But severe illness prevented him from coming. The critics owed it to their representative that they should postpone the consideration of the resolution. Let them study and take to heart what Jawaharlal Nehru has said in his elaborate statement on the matter. I am convinced that in their action the critics departed from truth and non-violence. If they had carried the A.I.C.C. with them, the Madras Ministers at least would have resigned, although they seemingly enjoy the full confidence of the majority of the legislators. Surely, that would not have been a desirable result.

MYSORE RESOLUTION

Much more offensive, in my opinion, was the Mysore resolution; and the pity of it is that it was carried with practically nobody to speak out for truth I hold no brief for Mysore. There are many things I would like the Maharaja to reform. But the Congress policy is to give even an opponent his due. In my opinion the Mysore resolution was "ultra-vires" of the resolution of non-interference. This, so far as I am aware, has never been repealed. On merits the A.I.C.C. was not out to deal with the State as a whole. It was dealing only with the policy of repression. The resolution did not set forth the correct state of affairs, and the speeches were full of passion and without regard to the facts of the case. The A.I.C.C. should have appointed, if it was so minded, a committee even of one person to ascertain the facts before proceeding to pronounce judgment. The least it can do in such matters, if it has any regard for Truth and Non-violence, is first to let the Working Committee to pronounce its judgment on them and then, if necessary, review them in a judicial manner. I have purposely refrained in the case of either resolution from going into details to prove my submission. I am saving my limited energy and am leaving the matter also to the good sense of the members of the A.I.C.C., which has since 1920 assumed a unique importance and doubly so after the office acceptance resolution.

BIRTH OF BAHA'U'LLAH

The Baha'is of Bombay observed the 120th Birthday of the Founder of the Baha'i Movement on Friday the 12th inst.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Baha'i Hall from early morning. Chanting of Holy Verses, singing of hymns, etc., was the programme of the day.

A special prayer was said for the speedy recovery of Dowagar Queen Mary of Rumania from her illness. She is a very keen Baha'i. After taking lunch the meeting dispersed.

In the evening Mrs. Manji and Moulvi Meherfuzal Haq Ilmi delivered public lectures in the Baha'i Hall. In the absence of Dr. Lukmani, Mr Habib M. Manji presided.

Mrs Manji read a paper in English on "The Birth of a Golden Age."

The principal speaker of the evening was Moulvi Ilmi.

In winding up the proceedings the president described at length the three lines of prophets.

NEW "ORIENTAL" OFFICE AT THANA

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of the residents of Thana, a Cash Collecting Agency Office, in charge of Mr. B. R. Kharote a long standing Agent, of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, was opened in Kharote's Bungalow, Bazar Peth, Thana, on Thursday the 4th inst. by Mr. M. K. Jadav, Dy. Collector, Thana.

Mr. R. Fernandes, Organising Inspector of the Company after welcoming the guests and thanking Mr. M. K. Jadav briefly narrated the history and growth of the Company during the past 64 years, its pioneer service in making the people of India more insurance minded and the enviable position it now occupies as the largest and most popular insurance Company in India.

Declaring the Agency Office open Mr. Jadav commended the popularity of the Company, the magnitude of its operations and its solicitude for the convenience of its policyholders in providing for them facilities for payment of premiums.

MUSLIMS JOIN CONGRESS

NAGPUR, November 13.

The Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee informs the "Associated Press" that 500 Muslims have enrolled themselves as Congress primary members in the Nagpur Congress Province upto the end of September.—A. P.

Windfall For Provinces?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Provinces appear to stand a good chance of getting financial help from the Centre in the first year of their career as autonomous units.

Assuming that the incom-tax receipts will follow the course expected in the budget and that in future months, there will be no recession of Railway revenue below those of last year, it seems likely that there will be a sum between one and a half and two crores to divide among the provinces this year according to the Niemeyer formula.

Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended a division in the following proportions of the sum available for distribution among the Provinces:—Madras 15 per cent.; Bombay 20; Bengal 20; United Provinces 15; the Punjab 8; Bihar 10; Central Provinces 5; Assam 2; N. W. F. 1; Orissa 2; and Sind 2 per cent.—A. P.

RESCUED FROM KIDNAPPERS

PESHAWAR, November 13.

Mr. Diwan Chand, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Razmak was kidnapped yesterday by trans-border tribes.

A pursuit party however gave chase to the kidnappers. After half an hour, Mr. Diwan Chand was rescued.—A. P.

ZEMINDAR-RYOT COMPROMISE

Bihar Ministry Lends Helping Hand To Azad's Mission

PATNA, Nov. 13.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who arrived here on Tuesday on a mission to effect a compromise between the Zemindars and tenants of Behar regarding tenancy problems are still holding discussion with the representatives of Zemindars and tenants.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are also taking part in the discussion.

It appears so far no settlement has been arrived at. The Maulana's stay here may, therefore, be prolonged.

Besides the Tenancy Amendment Bill now before the Assembly, it is understood, discussion is proceeding mainly on (1) a speedy restoration to tenants of lands sold for arrears of rent, during the depression; (2) wiping out of rent arrears; (3) setting up of speedy and expedient machinery to settle a fair and equitable rent where it has become uneconomic and inquitable; (4) grant of full rights to tenants on lands and (5) abolition of "salami" and certificate power.—United Press.

PATNA.—A resolution requesting the Government to raise a loan of Rs. one crore for supplying long term capital by the Co-operative Movement was passed by a meeting of the Divisional Co-operative Federation Board held at Dumka to-day.—A. P.

Group taken at the opening of the Cash Collecting Agency Office of the Oriental Assurance Company at Thana.

Ahmedabad Strike Gathers Force

Owners' Plans To Close Night Shifts As Counter-Move

AHMEDABAD, November 13.

One thousand workers belonging to two more mills struck to-day.

The total number of mills affected by the strike now is 14.

Mill-owners again met to-day, but the meeting was inconclusive.

It is understood they considered several schemes to combat strike, one of which was for closing night-shifts in all mills, thereby 35,000 workers out of employment.

It appears the mill-owners are determined to fight the "Red menace" at any cost.—United Press.

Why Blame "Red" Agitators?

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE LABOUR CRISIS ANALYSED

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

Messrs. Ratilal Teli and Ranchhod Patel, Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Committee have issued the following statement:

The strike wave in Ahmedabad textile mills is spreading. It is a portent and a warning, and it would be folly to ignore the present situation or to cast blames on "irresponsible agitators" as they are termed to be. We have had such experiences in the past and it would be well if we correctly diagnose the present and visualise the future. We regretfully note that the Anglo-Indian papers have already begun to see Red terror in comparatively grave economic unrest and we warn against their inciting and misleading propaganda.

HEADING TO CRISIS

The situation as has developed in this City had been brewing for a long time and matters came to ahead with the remarkably reduced paybills in certain mills with the attendant outcry of labour. The nagging in prices has been going on apace for many months past. It should be noted that this happened particularly in new mills, which have high production and whose efficiency is also high. These mills it should be remembered are better profit makers. Their last balance sheets show better result than the average and it is not a secret that they have been doing well during last few months' which saw prosperous industry with better turnover, reduced stocks and higher prices. The industry has done wonderfully well and the voice of Labour for better deal, juster rearrangement in wage-levels, and restoration of wages came with slow but renewed vigour. But what was the result? The labourers were deluded with promises and good looking schemes. Then came the announcement of the Textile Enquiry Committee. The announcement when it was made was far too sweeping with no immediate redress or cut and dried formula. Labour wanted immediate redress. Restoration of wage-cut with retrospective effect from April, 1937, would have assuaged Labour but that did not come.

The rationalisation scheme, which was given sacred sanction in the Delhi Wage-cut Agreement, was being widened. The Relay System with its killing character was again enveloping the mill areas. Night shifts which were not general became now a more or less general affair. This entailed no less hardship on the day labourers. Factory Act was observed more in breach than in performance by some of the mills. Human values are drowned in cool calculations. Humanity is not a factor in the scale of profiteering. With the growing international crisis and commencement of Sino-Japanese War, industry began to reap better harvests. The average man in the street would think that this should have been accompanied with relief to labour but law of capitalism work the reverse way.

INEVITABLE

In face of such a developing crisis spontaneous strikes were inevitable. It is always an unfortunate thing when one's routine of life breaks or when a normal situation is threatened with a dead stop. But none the less it is natural. It is unfortunate not in the sense that it is the result of any devilish intentions or the doing of any miscreants. But it is of course unfortunate in the sense that hundreds of people, who have the right to bread and work have to bow to the cry of anguish coming out of their heart and decide without any sympathies from outside or counsels from without but with their own inward strength to strike a blow at this injustice that could not be tolerated any more.

PRESSING DEMANDS

The workers have formulated their demands. Increment in wages to an extent of 12½ per cent, abolition of contract system, equitable conditions for night work and such other demands of theirs require urgent examination. We note that the Major Mahajan has taken a step, which is in the right direction, though it is halting and inadequate to meet the needs of the situation.

STORIES OF INCITEMENT

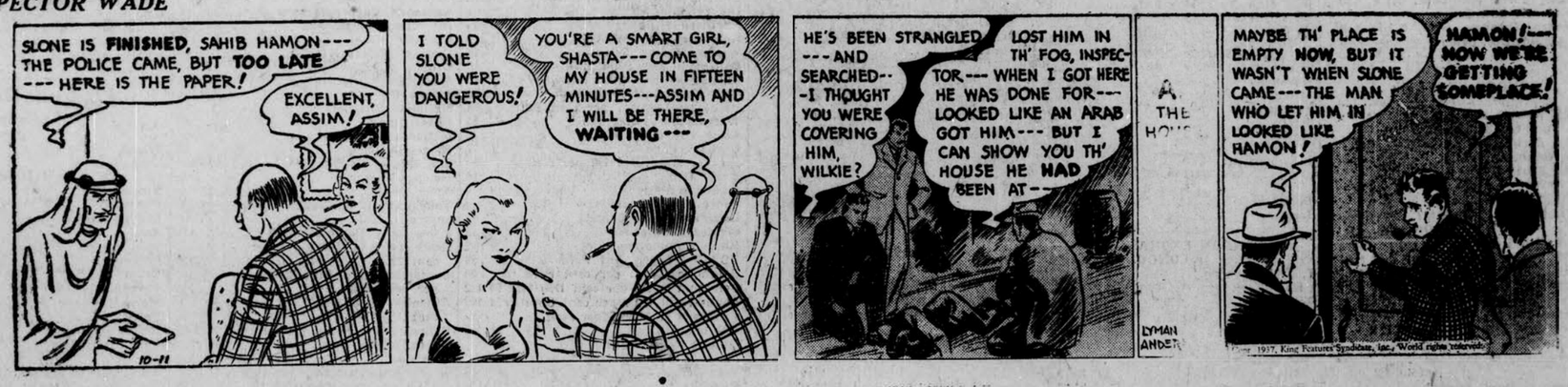
The middle classes are sought to be deluded at such a crisis. Apologists of capitalists and eclectic theoreticians come forward with fanciful reasons and stories of incitements. It is argued that this is the work of "irresponsible agitators." We would like to ask how they got foot-hold just at this juncture. Is it not the economic background surcharged with volume of unrest? The problem needs to be investigated and scientifically tackled.

The real student of affairs wants to understand the events and intends to grasp the real meaning of the crisis. It would not assuage hearts, nor would it solve the problem by indulging in hysterics or believing in false stories calculated to mislead and misrepresent the deleberately suppressed truth. We would appeal to friends and the public to analyse the situation, appreciate the problem of doubly wronged Labour and sympathise with them in their trials.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

"THE BLACK"

INSPECTOR WADE


SLONE IS FINISHED, SAHIB HAMON--- THE POLICE CAME, BUT TOO LATE --- HERE IS THE PAPER!
EXCELLENT, ASSIM!
I TOLD SLONE YOU WERE DANGEROUS!
YOU'RE A SMART GIRL, SHASTA--- COME TO MY HOUSE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES---ASSIM AND I WILL BE THERE, WAITING ---
HE'S BEEN STRANGLED --- AND SEARCHED--- I THOUGHT YOU WERE COVERING HIM, WILKIE?
LOST HIM IN TH' FOG, INSPECTOR--- WHEN I GOT HERE HE WAS DONE FOR--- LOOKED LIKE AN ARAB GOT HIM--- BUT I CAN SHOW YOU TH' HOUSE HE HAD BEEN AT---
MAYBE TH' PLACE IS EMPTY NOW, BUT IT WASN'T WHEN SLONE CAME--- THE MAN WHO LET HIM IN LOOKED LIKE HAMON!
HAMON!--- NOW WE'RE GETTING SOMEPLACE!

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